



Aerospace Medicine
and Biology
A Continuing
Bibliography
with Indexes

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November 1987

(NASA-SP-7011(303)) AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND
BIOLOGY: A CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH
INDEXES (NASA)

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AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY

**A CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY
WITH INDEXES**

(Supplement 303)

A selection of annotated references to unclassified reports and journal articles that were introduced into the NASA scientific and technical information system and announced in October 1987 in

- *Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR)*
- *International Aerospace Abstracts (IAA).*



Scientific and Technical Information Division 1987
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Washington, DC

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INTRODUCTION

This Supplement to *Aerospace Medicine and Biology* lists 187 reports, articles and other documents announced during October 1987 in *Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR)* or in *International Aerospace Abstracts (IAA)*. The first issue of the bibliography was published in July 1964.

In its subject coverage, *Aerospace Medicine and Biology* concentrates on the biological, physiological, psychological, and environmental effects to which man is subjected during and following simulated or actual flight in the Earth's atmosphere or in interplanetary space. References describing similar effects of biological organisms of lower order are also included. Such related topics as sanitary problems, pharmacology, toxicology, safety and survival, life support systems, exobiology, and personnel factors receive appropriate attention. In general, emphasis is placed on applied research, but references to fundamental studies and theoretical principles related to experimental development also qualify for inclusion.

Each entry in the bibliography consists of a bibliographic citation accompanied in most cases by an abstract. The listing of the entries is arranged by *STAR* categories 51 through 55, the Life Sciences division. The citations, and abstracts when available, are reproduced exactly as they appeared originally in *IAA* or *STAR*, including the original accession numbers from the respective announcement journals. The *IAA* items will precede the *STAR* items within each category.

Seven indexes — subject, personal author, corporate source, foreign technology, contract, report number, and accession number — are included.

An annual index will be prepared at the end of the calendar year covering all documents listed in the 1987 Supplements.

Information on the availability of cited publications including addresses of organizations and NTIS price schedules is located at the back of this bibliography.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Category 51 Life Sciences (General)	237
Category 52 Aerospace Medicine	243
Includes physiological factors; biological effects of radiation; and effects of weightlessness on man and animals.	
Category 53 Behavioral Sciences	257
Includes psychological factors; individual and group behavior; crew training and evaluation; and psychiatric research.	
Category 54 Man/System Technology and Life Support	261
Includes human engineering; biotechnology; and space suits and protective clothing.	
Category 55 Space Biology	265
Includes exobiology; planetary biology; and extraterrestrial life.	
 Subject Index	 A-1
Personal Author Index	B-1
Corporate Source Index	C-1
Foreign Technology Index	D-1
Contract Number Index	E-1
Report Number Index	F-1
Accession Number Index	G-1

TYPICAL REPORT CITATION AND ABSTRACT

NASA SPONSORED

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ON MICROFICHE

ACCESSION NUMBER →	N87-11481* # Umpqua Research Co., Myrtle Creek, Ore.	← CORPORATE SOURCE
TITLE →	A PROTOTYPE SPACE FLIGHT INTRAVENOUS INJECTION	
AUTHOR →	SYSTEM Final Report	← PUBLICATION DATE
	G. V. COLOMBO May 1985 65 p	← AVAILABILITY SOURCE
	(Contract NAS9-16337)	
REPORT NUMBERS →	(NASA-CR-171911; NAS 1.26:171911) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF	← PRICE CODE
	A01 CSCL 06E	
COSATI CODE →	Medical emergencies, especially those resulting from accidents, frequently require the administration of intravenous fluids to replace lost body liquids. The development of a prototype space flight intravenous injection system is presented. The definition of requirements, injectable concentrates development, water polisher, reconstitution hardware development, administration hardware development, and prototype fabrication and testing are discussed.	

B.G.

TYPICAL JOURNAL ARTICLE CITATION AND ABSTRACT

NASA SPONSORED

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ACCESSION NUMBER →	A87-11660* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.	
TITLE →	EFFECT OF ANTIGRAVITY SUIT INFLATION ON CARDIOVASCULAR, PRA, AND PVP RESPONSES IN HUMANS	
AUTHORS →	S. E. KRAVIK, L. C. KEIL, G. GEELLEN, C. E. WADE, P. R. BARNES	
AUTHOR'S AFFILIATION →	(NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field; U.S. Army, Letterman Army Medical Center, San Francisco, CA) et al. Journal of Applied Physiology (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 61, Aug. 1986, p. 766-774. refs	← JOURNAL TITLE
		← PUBLICATION DATE

The effects of lower body and abdominal pressure, produced by antigravity suit inflation, on blood pressure, pulse rate, fluid and electrolyte shift, plasma vasopressin and plasma renin activity in humans in upright postures were studied. Five men and two women stood upright for 3 hr with the suit being either inflated or uninflated. In the control tests, the suit was inflated only during the latter part of the trials. Monitoring was carried out with a sphygmomanometer, with sensors for pulse rates, and using a photometer and osmometer to measure blood serum characteristics. The tests confirmed earlier findings that the anti-g suit eliminates increases in plasma renin activity. Also, the headward redistribution of blood obtained in the tests commends the anti-g suit as an alternative to water immersion or bed rest for initial weightlessness studies.

M.S.K.

AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY

A Continuing Bibliography (Suppl. 303)

NOVEMBER 1987

51

LIFE SCIENCES (GENERAL)

Includes genetics.

A87-43295

ENTRAINMENT OF RESPIRATORY FREQUENCY TO EXERCISE RHYTHM DURING HYPOXIA

DAVID J. PATERSON, GRAEME A. WOOD, ROBERT N. MARSHALL, ALAN R. MORTON, and A. B. C. HARRISON (Western Australia, University, Nedlands) *Journal of Applied Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 62, May 1987, p. 1767-1771. refs

The effect of hypoxia during exercise on the relationship of breathing frequency (f) to rhythmic limb movement (entrainment) was studied in Nepalese porters tested during a 4-week ascent in Himalayas to the altitude of 5,030 m, recording the breathing and gait signals on an FM tape. In addition, seven subjects were tested on a treadmill run in the atmospheres of O₂/N₂ mixtures with diminishing O₂ content; the expired gas was analyzed for O₂ and CO₂, and the heart rate was simultaneously measured by ECG. The relationships between signals were determined from the Fourier analysis. In both studies, the entrainment was subharmonic, with the ratio 2:1 being the most common integer-multiple. The entrainment decreased linearly during increasing hypoxia. Moreover, a significant linear increase in f occurred during hypoxia, whereas stride frequency and metabolic rate remained constant, suggesting that the observed increases in f lowered the degree of entrainment. I.S.

A87-43296

CONSUMPTION OF PLATELETS IN DECOMPRESSION SICKNESS OF RABBITS

K. TANOUE, Y. MANO, K. KUROIWA, H. SUZUKI, M. SHIBAYAMA (Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Medical Science; Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Japan) et al. *Journal of Applied Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 62, May 1987, p. 1772-1779. refs

Changes in platelet behavior due to decompression sickness were studied in rabbits exposed to 6 ATA followed by rapid decompression. Blood was sampled by means of an elastic catheter, and the platelet counts, volume, morphological changes, and the contents of ADP and ATP were determined before the experiment, during the high-pressure exposure, and after decompression. The platelet survival time was examined using In-111-oxine-labeled platelets. Decompression was found to bring about decreases in platelet count and shortened survival rates, and decreases in whole and releasable contents of adenine nucleotides. Platelet trombi were found in pulmonary arteries, together with the accumulation of radioactivity found in this tissue by autoradiography. There was also a transient appearance in blood of circulating fragmented platelets. The findings suggest that circulating air bubbles interact with platelets causing the platelet release reaction and the formation of platelet trombi. I.S.

A87-43297

REDUCTION IN METABOLIC HEAT PRODUCTION DURING EXPOSURE TO RADIO-FREQUENCY RADIATION IN THE RAT

CHRISTOPHER J. GORDON (EPA, Health Effects Research Laboratory, Research Triangle Park, NC) *Journal of Applied Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 62, May 1987, p. 1814-1818. refs

The effect of deep-penetrating radio frequency (RF) radiation on the thermoregulatory control was studied in rats maintained at an ambient temperature of 10 C and exposed to 600-MHz radiation in a cage placed inside a waveguide; the waveguide-type system permitted continuous control of specific absorption rate (SAR). Metabolic rate (MR) was measured by indirect calorimetry. Exposure at a SAR of 2.5 W/kg was found to cause significant reduction in MR, which accounted for about 37 percent of the total RF heat load. There was also a clear trend for an increase of colonic temperature with increasing SAR, indicating that the response time and the efficiency of MR response were not adequate to prevent an increase in body temperature. I.S.

A87-43298

CAROTID BODY CHEMOSENSORY FUNCTION IN PROLONGED NORMOBARIC HYPEROXIA IN THE CAT

S. LAHIRI, E. MULLIGAN, S. ANDRONIKOU, M. SHIRAHATA, and A. MOKASHI (Pennsylvania, University, Philadelphia) *Journal of Applied Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 62, May 1987, p. 1924-1931. refs

(Contract NIH-HL-19737-11; NIH-5-T-32-HL-07027)

A87-43595

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF CYANIDE-SENSITIVE AND CYANIDE-RESISTANT RESPIRATION IN THE BRAIN IN THE PRESENCE OF MYOCARDIAL NECROSIS AND THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL STRESS IN THEIR ORIGIN [OSOBENOSTI TSIANIDCHUVSTVITEL'NOGO I TSIANIDREZISTENTNOGO DYKHANIIA V MOZGU PRI NEKROZE MIOKARDA I ZNACHENIE EMOTSIONAL'NOGO STRESSA V IKH VOZNIKNOVENII]

V. V. DAVYDOV and V. S. IAKUSHEV (Zaporozhskii Gosudarstvennyi Meditsinskii Institut, Zaporozhe, Ukrainian SSR) *Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal* (Kiev) (ISSN 0201-8489), vol. 33, Mar.-Apr. 1987, p. 69-72. In Russian. refs

The effect of emotional stress preceding the onset of myocardial damage on the functions of cyanide-sensitive (mitochondrial) and cyanide-resistant (microsomal) respiration in brain homogenates was studied using rats with experimental ischemic myocardial necrosis. The respiration reactions were measured by the rates of oxygen uptake with succinate, malate, NADH, and NADPH as substrates. It was found that in the brain homogenates from rats subjected to myocardial necrosis alone, the respiration rates in the presence and in the absence of cyanide were similar to those measured in homogenates from intact controls. On the other hand, the development of ischemic myocardial necrosis after emotional stress was accompanied by a decrease in the mitochondrial respiration rate and an increase in the microsomal respiration rate, suggesting that the stress factor plays a significant role in the adaptation reactions of an organism subjected to myocardial damage. I.S.

A87-43596

THE STATE OF THE KALLIKREIN-KININE SYSTEM AND THE ANTIPROTEINASE ACTIVITY IN RAT BLOOD UNDER THE EFFECT OF A WEAK LOW-FREQUENCY MAGNETIC FIELD [SOSTOIANIE KALLIKREINKININOVOI SISTEMY I ANTIPROTEINAZNOI AKTIVNOSTI KROVI KRYV PRI DEISTVII SLABOGO NIZKOCHASTOTNOGO MAGNITNOGO POLIA]

A. V. KUBYSHKIN (Institut Fizicheskikh Metodov Lecheniia i Meditsinskoi Klimatologii, Yalta, Ukrainian SSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (Kiev) (ISSN 0201-8489), vol. 33, Mar.-Apr. 1987, p. 87-89. In Russian. refs

A87-43681

INVESTIGATION OF THE FUNCTIONAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PHOTOSYNTHETIC APPARATUS IN PEA SPROUTS CULTIVATED FOR 42 DAYS ABOARD THE SALYUT-7 STATION [ISSLEDOVANIE FUNKTSIONAL'NYKH I MORFOLOGICHESKIKH OSOBENNSTEI FOTOSINTETICHESKOGO APPARATA PROROSTKOV GOROKHA, V TECHENIE 42 SUTOK, KUL'TIVIRUEMYKH NA STANTSII 'SALIUT-7']

Z. K. ABILOV, A. A. ALIEV, A. L. MASHINSKII, and U. K. ALEKPEROV (AN ASSR, Institut Botaniki, Baku, Azerbaidzhan SSR) Akademiia Nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR, Doklady (ISSN 0002-3078), vol. 42, no. 8, 1986, p. 68-71. In Russian. refs

The effect of weightlessness on the structure and physiology of the chloroplasts in leaves of pea sprouts cultivated aboard the Salyut-7 station was investigated using electron microscopy and fluorescence measurements. Compared with ground controls, the space-grown sprouts contained more chlorophyll (by a factor of 1.67). Their chlorophyll spectra have exhibited a shift of the low-temperature fluorescence that indicated a relative increase of aggregated forms. Microscopic examinations showed vesiculation, stratification, and other modifications in the granum thylakoid system of chloroplasts. I.S.

A87-44087* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.

CARDIOVASCULAR RESULTS FROM A RHESUS MONKEY FLOWN ABOARD THE COSMOS 1514 SPACEFLIGHT

H. SANDLER, J. HINES, B. A. BENJAMIN, B. M. HALPRYN (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA), V. P. KROTOV (Institut Mediko-Biologicheskikh Problem, Moscow, USSR) et al. Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, June 1987, p. 529-536. refs

The results of the Cosmos 1514 cardiovascular experiment, in which the blood flow to the head and the carotid pressure of a rhesus monkey were measured during the 5-d spaceflight, are reported. A single cylindrical probe containing both pressure and flow transducers was chronically implanted as a cuff around the left common carotid artery; measurements were obtained for 4 min every 2 h and compared to identical recordings obtained during a preflight control period and during 12 h on a launch pad. Immediately on its insertion into orbit, mean arterial pressure increased by 10 percent and has maintained a 16-27 percent increase over the first few hours of flight before returning to baseline level. Blood flow showed reciprocal changes to pressure on orbital insertion. Cardiovascular system changes persisted into the second day of flight, with the signs of adaptation appearing on days 3-5. I.S.

A87-44088

EFFECTS OF CONSTANT MAGNETIC FIELDS ON THE B-CELLS AND INSULIN TARGET CELLS IN THE RAT

B. CH. J. SUTTER, B. BILLAUDEL, M.-TH. SUTTER-DUB (Bordeaux I, Universite, Talence, France), and A. BELLOSSI (Rennes I, Universite, France) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, June 1987, p. 537-540. refs

A87-44089

ENDOGENOUS OPIOIDS ARE NOT INVOLVED IN THE PATHOLOGY INDUCED BY HYPERBARIC OXYGEN TREATMENT

DANA JAMIESON and JOHN CARMODY (New South Wales, University, Kensington, Australia) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, June 1987, p. 541-544. refs

In mice, oxygen at hyperbaric pressures (515 kPa; 5 ATA) induces convulsions and lung damage (edema and hemorrhage). Morphine treatment (15 mg/kg, i.p.) significantly protects against the development of this pathology. The protection is abolished by naloxone (1 mg/kg, i.p.). Electric footshock, which induces diverse opioid effects, affords no protection against hyperbaric oxygen damage. Possible mechanisms of the morphine action are discussed. Author

A87-44091

THE THYROID AND HYPOXIC MODERATION OF SYSTEMIC HYPERTENSION IN THE SPONTANEOUSLY HYPERTENSIVE RAT

WILLIAM N. HENLEY, ALAN TUCKER, THU NGA TRAN, and JOEL M. STAGER (Colorado State University, Fort Collins) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, June 1987, p. 559-567. Research supported by the Colorado Heart Association and USDA. refs

The effect of altered thyroid metabolism on hypoxic moderation of hypertension was investigated, using three groups of spontaneously hypertensive rats: (1) surgically thyroidectomized (TX), (2) euthyroid (EU), and (3) TX with dietary hormone replacement (RPL). Each group was subdivided into hypoxic (H, 28 d at 3658 m simulated altitude) and normoxic (N, at 1525 m altitude). In all TX-H and TX-N rats, systolic blood pressure was attenuated. Thyroidectomy also decreased vessel responsiveness to KCl and isoproterenol, but hypoxia did not significantly change vessel responsiveness in either TX or EU rats. Vessels from RPL-N rats appeared to be 'euthyroid' with respect to both isoproterenol and KCl responsiveness, while vessels from RPL-H showed a hyporesponsiveness characteristic of TX rats. It is argued that hypoxia and thyroidectomy mitigate systemic hypertension by different mechanisms. I.S.

A87-44119

CATALYSIS OF SPLICING-RELATED REACTIONS BETWEEN DINUCLEOTIDES BY A RIBOZYME

PETER S. KAY and TAN INOUE (Salk Institute for Biological Studies, San Diego, CA) Nature (ISSN 0028-0836), vol. 327, May 28, 1987, p. 343-346. Research supported by the Alfred Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach-Stiftung and NIH. refs

The minimum requirement for the self-splicing of intervening sequence (IVS) RNAs has been analyzed in order to improve understanding of the mechanism of this RNA catalysis. It is shown that a fragment of the IVS RNA of Tetrahymena can mediate a simple transesterification reaction between the substrate GpN (where N is A, C, G, or U) and the nucleophile CpU. This newly discovered reaction and its reverse reaction represent the fundamental catalytic activity of the self-splicing Group I IVSs, which contain several conserved sequences and possess a common secondary structure. C.D.

A87-44121 Illinois Univ., Urbana.

A POSSIBLE BIOCHEMICAL MISSING LINK AMONG ARCHAE-BACTERIA

LAURIE ACHENBACH-RICHTER, CARL R. WOESE (Illinois, University, Urbana), and KARL O. STETTER (Regensburg, Universitaet, West Germany) Nature (ISSN 0028-0836), vol. 327, May 28, 1987, p. 348, 349. Navy-NASA-DFG-supported research. refs

The characteristics of the newly discovered strain of archaeobacteria, VC-16, the only archaeobacterium known to reduce sulfate, suggest that VC-16 might represent a transitional form between an anaerobic thermophilic sulfur-based type of metabolism and methanogenesis. It is shown here, using a matrix of

evolutionary distances derived from an alignment of various archaeobacterial 16S rRNAs and the phylogenetic tree derived from these evolutionary distances, that the lineage represented by strain VC-16 arises from the archaeobacterial tree precisely where such an interpretation would predict that it would, between the *Methanococcus* lineage and that of *Thermococcus*. C.D.

A87-44298

POLY((DG-DT).(DC-DA)), POLY((DG-DA).(DC-DT)), POLY((DG)-(DC)/ AND POLY((DA).(DT)/ SEQUENCES IN THE GENOMES OF ARCHAEBACTERIA [POSLEDOVATEL'NOSTI POLI((DG-DT)/ DTS-DA//, POLI((DG-DA).DTS-DT//, POLI((DG//.DTS// I POLI((DA// DT// V GENOMAKH ARKHEBAKTERII)]

R. P. VASHAKIDZE and D. A. PRANGISHVILI (AN GSSR, Institut Molekuliarnoi Biologii i Biologicheskoi Fiziki, Tbilisi, Georgian SSR) *Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Doklady* (ISSN 0002-3264), vol. 293, no. 5, 1987, p. 1243-1245. In Russian. refs

A87-44320

VARIATION OF MUSCLE EFFICIENCY AND REGULATION OF HEAT PRODUCTION IN AN ORGANISM [IZMENENIE KOEFFITSIENTA POLEZNOGO DEISTVIA MYSHTS I REGULIATSIIATEP-LOPRODUKTSII ORGANIZMA]

K. P. IVANOV (AN SSSR, Institut Fiziologii, Leningrad, USSR) *Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal SSSR* (ISSN 0015-329X), vol. 73, March 1987, p. 305-316. In Russian. refs

The results of over twenty years of studies on the mechanism of heat production during muscle contraction in homoiothermic organisms are presented. The mechanisms regulating energy exchange during contractile (or shivering) thermogenesis and 'noncontractile' muscle thermogenesis are examined, with special consideration given to the efficiency coefficients (ECs) of muscle work related to the processes of muscle contraction and ATP synthesis, and to relative changes in these ECs. Special attention is given to the effect of acclimatization to cold on muscle energetics, when the EC of the muscle contraction falls, while the heat production increases; the mechanism of this phenomenon is considered to be related to the increasing degree of uncoupling between the oxidation and phosphorylation processes. The role of hormones and of the sympathetic nervous system in thermoregulation is discussed. I.S.

A87-44321

THE EFFECT OF SOME MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITORS ON THE WAKEFULNESS-SLEEP CYCLE IN CATS [VLIANIE NEKOTORYKH INGIBITOROV MONOAMINOKSIDAZY NA STRUKTURU TSIKLA BODRSTVOVANIE-SON KOSHKI]

T. N. ONIANI and G. R. AKHVLEDIANI (AN GSSR, Institut Fiziologii, Tbilisi, Georgian SSR) *Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal SSSR* (ISSN 0015-329X), vol. 73, March 1987, p. 332-337. In Russian. refs

The effects of monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors, phenelzine, transamine, and nialamide, on the wakefulness-sleep cycle were studied by electroencephalography in cats, with electrodes implanted in different brain regions. It was found that the MAO inhibitors increased the slow-wave sleep while inhibiting all components of the paradoxical (REM) sleep and decreasing the duration of wakefulness. The magnitude of the effects increased with the inhibitor dose, leading to complete inhibition of REM. During the period of the wearing off of the inhibitor effect, there was an increase of the wakefulness period, reaching a level above that of the control time, although the REM sleep remained either completely or partially inhibited. The normal wakefulness-sleep cycle was restored 18-96 h after injection, the time being dependent on the type and dose of the inhibitor. I.S.

A87-44322

DURNAL NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WAKEFULNESS-SLEEP CYCLE IN WHITE RATS [VNU-TRISUTOCHNAIA NEIROFIZIOLOGICHESKAIA KHARAKTERISTIKA TSIKLA BODRSTVOVANIE-SON U BELYKH KRYIS]

M. M. BOGOSLOVSKII, I. G. KARMANOVA, and T. V. PISKAREVA (AN SSSR, Institut Evoliutsionnoi Fiziologii i Biokhimii, Leningrad, USSR) *Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal SSSR* (ISSN 0015-329X), vol. 73, March 1987, p. 338-346. In Russian. refs

EEGs of male rats, *Rattus norvegicus*, with electrodes implanted into different brain regions, were studied during the phases of the wakefulness-sleep cycle. It was found that, in these rats, the periods of wakefulness and sleep were about equal. The duration of sleep during the day (lighted) period was twice that of the night period; the phase of paradoxical sleep during the day period was longer, by a factor of 1.78, than in the night. Rats exhibited periodic jaw movements during sleep, accompanied by high-amplitude low-wave periods. These activation phenomena were observed during various stages and phases of the wakefulness-sleep cycle. In addition, a dissociation of electrographic sleep and wakefulness symptoms from the lid slit status was observed in these rats: the eyes could be open during a period of low-wave sleep and could be closed during a period of electrographic wakefulness. It is argued that the sleep structure in white rats reflects evolutionary irregularities. I.S.

A87-44323

THE EFFECTS OF INHIBITION AND STIMULATION OF ADRENORECEPTORS ON THE CARDIAC PUMP FUNCTION IN ANIMALS ADAPTED AND UNADAPTED TO PHYSICAL EXERCISE [VLIANIE BLOKADY I STIMULIATSII ADRENORESEPTOROV NA NASOSNUIU FUNKTSIIU SERDTSA U ZHIVOTNYKH, ADAPTIROVANNYKH I NEADAPTIROVANNYKH K FIZICHESKOI NAGRUIZKE]

A. S. CHINKIN (Kazanskii Gosudarstvennyi Pedagogicheskii Institut, Kazan, USSR) *Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal SSSR* (ISSN 0015-329X), vol. 73, March 1987, p. 389-395. In Russian. refs

A87-44803

A FAST ATOM BOMBARDMENT STUDY ON THE INTERACTION OF ANTICODONIC NUCLEOTIDES AND THEIR COGNATE AMINO ACID

MIKIO SHIMIZU (Tokyo, University, Japan) *Physical Society of Japan, Journal* (ISSN 0031-9015), vol. 56, March 1987, p. 893-896. refs

A87-45650#

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE WHOLE-BODY RESPONSE IN A VIBRATIONAL ENVIRONMENT. I - EFFECT OF WHOLE-BODY VIBRATION ON THE RESPIRATORY AIRFLOW, RESPIRATORY RATE AND HEART RATE IN DOGS

AKIHIKO ONOZAWA Japan Air Self Defence Force, Aeromedical Laboratory, Reports (ISSN 0023-2858), vol. 27, Dec. 1986, p. 139-145. In Japanese, with abstract in English. refs

A87-45749* Chicago Univ., Ill.

PERIODIC EXTINCTION OF FAMILIES AND GENERA

DAVID M. RAUP and J. JOHN SEPKOSKI, JR. (Chicago, University, IL) *Science* (ISSN 0036-8075), vol. 231, Feb. 21, 1987, p. 833-836. refs

(Contract NAG2-37; NAG2-82)

Eight major episodes of biological extinction of marine families over the past 250 million years stand significantly above local background (P less than 0.05). These events are more pronounced when analyzed at the level of genus, and generic data exhibit additional apparent extinction events in the Aptian (Cretaceous) and Pliocene (Tertiary) Stages. Time-series analysis of these records strongly suggests a 26-million-year periodicity. This conclusion is robust even when adjusted for simultaneous testing of many trial periods. When the time series is limited to the four best-dated events (Cenomanian, Maestrichtian, upper Eocene, and

middle Miocene), the hypothesis of randomness is also rejected for the 26-million-year period (P less than 0.0002). Author

A87-46075

NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HYPOTHALAMIC MECHANISMS FOR THE REGULATION OF PRIMARY SLEEP AND HYPOBIOSIS [NEIROFIZIOLOGICHESKII ANALIZ GIPO-TALAMICHESKIKH MEKHANIZMOV REGULIATSII PERVICH-NOGO SNA I GIPOBIOZA]

I. G. KARMANOVA, E. A. ARISTAKESIAN, and N. V. SHILLING (AN SSSR, Institut Evoliutsionnoi Fiziologii i Biokhimii, Leningrad, USSR) Akademii Nauk SSSR, Doklady (ISSN 0002-3264), vol. 294, no. 1, 1987, p. 245-248. In Russian. refs

Studies were carried out to investigate the influence of the hypothalamus on seasonal variations of the primary sleep/wakefulness cycle and to identify the nature of the effect of both sections of the hypothalamus on the formation of the electrical activity of the primordial hippocampus of amphibians. EEG studies were performed in different seasons in frogs *Rana temporaria* with electrodes implanted in the primordial hippocampus. Particular consideration is given to the influence of the destruction of the two sections of the hypothalamus on the sleep/wakefulness cycle. B.J.

A87-46081

THE THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF BRAIN ONTOGENESIS [O TEORETICHESKIKH ASPEKTAKH ONTOGENEZA MOZGA]

O. S. ADRIANOV (AMN SSSR, Institut Mozga, Moscow, USSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal SSSR (ISSN 0015-329X), vol. 73, Feb. 1987, p. 184-189. In Russian. refs

The structural and functional features of a developing brain are discussed from the viewpoints of several evolutionary theories. Special consideration is given to the author's concepts of the structural organization of cerebral functions and to the functional roles and the development of the five major cortical regions (i.e., neocortex, archicortex, paleocortex, periar-chicortex, and peripaleocortex). The ability of these regions to be multifunctional, that is, to be able to engage in functions not genetically specific for the particular region, is considered to contribute to the efficiency of a brain function that is dominant at the moment. The potential for such functional plasticity of cerebral regions is considered to be genetically determined and to be connected with the heterochronia of various cerebral structures. I.S.

A87-46082

MODULES AS THE FUNCTIONAL UNITS OF THE VISUAL CORTEX AND THEIR ROLE IN VISUAL PERCEPTION [MODULI - FUNKSIONAL'NYE EDINITSY ZRITEL'NOGO MOZGA - I IKH ROL' V ZRITEL'NOM VOSPRIIATII]

V. D. GLEZER (AN SSSR, Institut Fiziologii, Leningrad, USSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal SSSR (ISSN 0015-329X), vol. 73, Feb. 1987, p. 202-210. In Russian. refs

The concept of a module as a functional unit of visual cortex is examined together with various theoretical schemes of the visual unit structure. Special consideration is given to the 'space-frequency' model of the visual module proposed earlier by Glaser et al. (1973), in which every neuron is characterized by specific orientation and frequency. Glaser's concept is supported by experimental data obtained by the author and other investigators. I.S.

A87-46083

THE MEANS OF PERCEPTION OF THE BIOLOGICAL SPACE (INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT) AND TIME [BIOLOGICHESKOE PROSTRANSTVO /VNUTRENNIAIA SREDA/, ORGANIZMEN-NOE VREMIA I SPOSOBY IKH VOSPRIIATIIA]

B. S. KULAEV (AN SSSR, Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Vychislitel'nyi Tsentr, Pushchino, USSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal SSSR (ISSN 0015-329X), vol. 73, Feb. 1987, p. 254-259. In Russian. refs

The concepts of the internal biological space and biological time are examined together with the physiology or their perception by an organism. Special consideration is given to the role of interoceptors, defined by Chernigovskii (1960) as the

mechanoreceptors imbedded in the walls of hollow internal organs (including the organs of the cardiovascular system), in the control of the inner environment and in the perception of temporal and spatial changes in this environment. A hypothesis that assigns the role of a time mark for the central nervous system to the heart beat, which controls the behavior of the organism and its individual regions, is discussed and the results of experiments supporting this hypothesis are presented. I.S.

A87-46084

THE ROLE OF PERIPHERAL AND DEEP-LAYING COLD RECEPTORS OF THE BODY SURFACE IN THERMOREGULATORY RESPONSES [O ROLI POVERKHNOSTNYKH I GLUBOKIKH KHOLODOVYKH RETSEPTOROV OBOLOCHKI TELA V REAKTSIIAKH TERMOREGULIATSII]

O. P. MINUT-SOROKHTINA (Petrozavodskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet, Petrozavodsk, USSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal SSSR (ISSN 0015-329X), vol. 73, Feb. 1987, p. 290-294. In Russian. refs

The role of the peripheral (subepidermal) and the deep-laying (deep skin layers and the walls of cutaneous and subcutaneous vessels) in the thermoregulatory responses of animals is discussed. It is argued that the information received from the peripheral receptors is carried to the brain ahead of the impulses from the deeper-laying receptors and thus has a character of a 'warning'. The activation of the peripheral receptors stimulates specific behavioral reactions in all animals, both homoiotherms and poikilotherms; in mammals, these reactions are preserved even after destruction of the preoptic hypothalamus. The cold receptors of deeper cutaneous and subcutaneous layers, on the other hand, induce vegetative thermoregulatory responses, such as changes in the respiration rate and shivering. I.S.

A87-46573* California Univ., Los Angeles.

SIZE AND METABOLIC PROPERTIES OF SINGLE MUSCLE FIBERS IN RAT SOLEUS AFTER HINDLIMB SUSPENSION

EDWARD O. HAUSCHKA, ROLAND R. ROY, and V. REGGIE EDGERTON (California, University, Los Angeles) Journal of Applied Physiology (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 62, June 1987, p. 2338-2347. refs

(Contract NCA2-IR-390-502)

The effect of 28-day-long hind-limb suspension (HS) combined with 10 daily forceful lengthening contractions of the limb on the morphological and metabolic properties of individual fibers of the soleus was studied in rats, using quantitative histochemical techniques. Compared with nonsuspended controls (CON), soleus wet weights of HS rats were decreased by 49 percent; the fibers staining lightly for myosin ATPase ('light-ATPase' fibers) atrophied more than the 'dark-ATPase' fibers. Single-fiber alpha-glycerophosphate dehydrogenase (GPD) and succinate dehydrogenase (SDH) activities were higher in HS than in CON rats. Daily forceful lengthening contractions did not prevent the HS-induced changes. The results support the view that the soleus fibers can change from a slow-twitch oxidative to a fast-twitch glycolytic profile, but rarely to a fast-twitch glycolytic one, and that the SDH and GPD activities per volume of tissue can be increased even when there are severe losses of contractile proteins. I.S.

A87-46574* California Univ., Los Angeles.

SIZE AND METABOLIC PROPERTIES OF FIBERS IN RAT FAST-TWITCH MUSCLES AFTER HINDLIMB SUSPENSION

ROLAND R. ROY, MAUREEN A. BELLO, PHILLIP BOUISSOU, and V. REGGIE EDGERTON (California, University, Los Angeles) Journal of Applied Physiology (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 62, June 1987, p. 2348-2357. refs

(Contract NCA2-IR-390-502)

The effect of hind-limb suspension (HS) on single fibers of the medial gastrocnemius (MG) and the tibialis anterior (TA) muscles were studied in rats. Fiber area and the activities of succinate dehydrogenase (SDH) and alpha-glycerophosphate dehydrogenase (GPD) were determined in tissue sections using an image analysis

system. After 28 days of HS, the MG atrophied 28 percent, whereas the TA weight was maintained. Both dark- and light-ATPase fibers in the deep region of the MG had decreased cross-sectional areas following HS, with the atrophic response being twice as great in the light-ATPase fibers than in the dark-ATPase fibers. Following HS, mean SDH activities of both fiber types were significantly lower in the MG and TA than in the CON; by contrast, mean GPD activities were either maintained at the CON level or were higher in both MG and TA muscles. The data suggest an independence of the mechanisms determining the muscle fiber size and the metabolic adaptations associated with HS. I.S.

N87-25705*# Tuskegee Inst., Ala. Dept. of Biology.
MORPHOMETRICS OF CELLULAR DAMAGE IN MICE TESTIS RECEIVING X-RAY AND HIGH-ENERGY PARTICLE IRRADIATION Final Technical Report
 WALTER J. SAPP Jun. 1987 27 p
 (Contract NCC2-12)
 (NASA-CR-180994; NAS 1.26:180994) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06B

Murine tests were exposed to single, low doses, of either X-ray, helium, or argon radiation. Animals were sacrificed seventy-two hours later. Testes were fixed for transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and sectioned at either 60 nm for TEM observation or at 2 micron for counting using routine light microscope methods. Counts of the total population of surviving spermatogonia, including all type A cells, intermediate, and type B cells, were taken from tubule cross sections identified as Stage 6 and Stage 1 according to spermatogonial configuration. The surviving fraction of spermatogonia as compared to control, S/S sub o, was calculated for each dose. For both ions and X-rays, there was a rapid decline in survival at dose levels of .10 to .15 Gy in Stage 6 tubules. This was followed by a more gradual decrease in population. At higher doses, 0.30 Gy for argon and 0.80 Gy for helium and X-rays, the cell survival rates declined rapidly. Pre-leptotene spermatocytes in Stage 1 tubules exhibited a different survival curve indicating the extreme radio-sensitivity of type B spermatogonia. Data verify that the seminiferous tubules are composed of a heterogeneous population of cells with different radio-sensitivities and that these differences are manifested even at very low doses. Author

N87-25706# Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
UNRAVELING PHOTOSYSTEMS
 L. BOGORAD 1986 47 p
 (Contract DE-AC02-82ER-12085)
 (DE87-009258; DOE/ER-12085/T1) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

A central problem in photosynthesis is to identify the proteins of the energy transducing membranes and to understand their physical and functional relationships to one another. In the course of sequencing stretches of chloroplast DNA of various plants, ORFs (open reading frames) for unidentified proteins have been found. Through the use of antibodies against synthetic peptides that correspond to amino acid sequences in some of these UORFs (unidentified ORFs), that one such open reading frame codes for a component of PSII (photosystem II), that the product of another is associated with thylakoid membranes but can be found in both PSI and PSII particles, and that a third, from preliminary experiments, appears to be probably associated with PSII. None of these had been known to be components of the photosynthetic apparatus before. DOE

N87-25707*# Houston Univ., Tex. Dept. of Biology.
GROWTH OF PLANT TISSUE CULTURES IN SIMULATED LUNAR SOIL: IMPLICATIONS FOR A LUNAR BASE CONTROLLED ECOLOGICAL LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM (CELSS) Semiannual Status Report, 1 Feb. - 31 Jul. 1987
 S. VENKETESWARAN Aug. 1987 45 p
 (Contract NAG9-214)
 (NASA-CR-181131; NAS 1.26:181131) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06B

Experiments to determine whether plant tissue cultures can be grown in the presence of simulated lunar soil (SLS) and the effect of simulated lunar soil on the growth and morphogenesis of such cultures, as well as the effect upon the germination of seeds and the development of seedlings were carried out. Preliminary results on seed germination and seedling growth of rice and calli growth of winged bean and soybean indicate that there is no toxicity or inhibition caused by SLS. SLS can be used as a support medium with supplements of certain major and micro elements. Author

N87-25708*# Louisville Univ., Ky. Dept. of Microbiology and Immunology.
DEVELOPMENT AND TESTING OF A MOUSE SIMULATED SPACE FLIGHT MODEL Final Report, Nov. 1982 - Jul. 1987
 GERALD SONNENFELD 7 Aug. 1987 11 p
 (Contract NCC2-213)
 (NASA-CR-181155; NAS 1.26:181155) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06B

The development and testing of a mouse model for simulating some aspects of weightlessness that occurs during space flight, and the carrying out of immunological experiments on animals undergoing space flight is examined. The mouse model developed was an antiorthostatic, hypokinetic, hypodynamic suspension model similar to one used with rats. The study was divided into two parts. The first involved determination of which immunological parameters should be observed on animals flown during space flight or studied in the suspension model. The second involved suspending mice and determining which of those immunological parameters were altered by the suspension. Rats that were actually flown in Space Shuttle SL-3 were used to test the hypotheses. Author

N87-25715# Cologne Univ. (West Germany). Neurobiologische Forschung.
PHARMACOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO PERFORMANCE ENHANCEMENT IN ANIMALS
 D. G. SPENCER, JR., T. SCHUURMAN, U. BENZ, E. HORVATH, and J. TRABER *In* AGARD Biochemical Enhancement of Performance 11 p Mar. 1987
 Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01

Drug effects were studied on learning and working memory performance in young, normal rats, as well as on reactions to hypoxia and stress. While some of the treatments reduced cognitive parameters under normal conditions, none improved them in a meaningful way. However, several substances were found to improve performance disrupted by exposure to hypoxia. These substances included piracetam, nimodipine, and ipsapirone (TVX Q 7821). An additional characteristic of ipsapirone was an amelioration of negative responses to stress. Due to the well-understood mechanisms of action of nimodipine and ipsapirone, their low toxicity, and their lack of negative effects on normal cognitive performance, it is suggested that these drugs could prove to be useful therapeutic agents under conditions of high information processing loads. Author

N87-25743# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
FLUID AND ELECTROLYTE CONTENT IN PREGNANT RATS AND THEIR OFFSPRING FOLLOWING FLIGHT ABOARD COSMOS-1514 BIOSATELLITE

YE. I. SHAKHMATOVA, YE. A. LAVROVA, YU. V. NATOCHIN, L. V. SEROVA, and L. A. DENISOVA *In its* USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 p 56-63 29 Apr. 1987 Transl. into ENGLISH from Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Aviakosmicheskaya Meditsina (Moscow, USSR), v. 21, no. 1, Jan. - Feb. 1987 p 42-47
 Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01

Female rats were flown on Cosmos 1514 for five days during gestation days 13 through 18. The rats showed a significant reduction of the Ca concentration in the liver and kidneys, a smaller decrease in the skin, and no changes in bones. The weight of the fetus decreased, its water content increased, and the Na, K, Ca and Mg remained the same. The 15 and 30 day pups of the rats did not exhibit any differences in the water and electrolyte content in the bones, skin, liver or kidneys compared to the controls. These data indicate that water and electrolyte homeostasis of growing fetuses was highly stable and the deviations that emerged under the influence of spaceflight factors quickly returned to normal. Author

N87-25744# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
EFFECT OF DIPHOSPHONATES ON DEVELOPMENT OF OSTEOPOROSIS IN HYPOKINETIC RATS

A. S. KAPLANSKIY, G. N. DURNOVA, Z. F. SAKHAROVA, and B. V. MORUKOV *In its* USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 p 64-68 29 Apr. 1987 Transl. into ENGLISH from Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Aviakosmicheskaya Meditsina (Moscow, USSR), vol. 21, no. 1, Jan. - Feb. 1987 p 47-51
 Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01

Using histomorphometric methods, the effect of diphosphonates (hydroxydimethylamino-propylene diphosphonic acid and hydroxyethylene diphosphonic acid) on the development of osteoporosis in spongy matter of tibia and vertebrae of rats exposed to hypokinesia for 60 days was investigated. It was found that aminopropylene diphosphonic acid in the dose 6 mg phosphorus/kg/day prevented osteoporosis. Ethylene diphosphonic acid in the dose 9 mg phosphorus/kg/day reduced the severity of osteoporosis, but did not prevent it. Author

N87-25745# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
INVESTIGATION OF INCIDENCE OF MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN RAT CEREBRAL CORTEX NEURONS UNDER THE EFFECT OF ACCELERATED CARBON IONS

B. S. FEDORENKO, R. A. KABITSYNA, G. N. KRIVITSKAYA, V. I. DEREVYAGIN, and N. I. RUZHOV *In its* USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 p 69-74 29 Apr. 1987 Transl. into ENGLISH from Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Aviakosmicheskaya Meditsina (Moscow, USSR), v. 21, no. 1, Jan. - Feb. 1987 p 51-55
 Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01

Structural lesions in neurons of the brain cortex of rats were investigated 1 to 3 months after their exposure to accelerated carbon ions with the energy 320 MeV/nucleon 10,000 particles/square cm as well as to gamma radiation in the dose 1.0 Gy. The irradiated animals showed morphofunctional, dystrophic and reparative lesions in neurons. The rats exposed to carbon ions developed more distinct changes than the animals exposed to gamma radiation. It is postulated that similar fluxes of cosmic radiation will not produce deleterious effects upon the central nervous system of cosmonauts. Author

N87-25747# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
CENTRAL HEMODYNAMICS OF MONKEYS IN POSTOPERATIVE PERIOD AS RELATED TO HANDLING PRIOR TO SURGICAL INTERVENTION

R. T. KAZAKOVA, V. P. KROTOV, and I. O. GIRYAYEVA *In its* USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 p 81-84 29 Apr. 1987 Transl. into ENGLISH from Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Aviakosmicheskaya Meditsina (Moscow, USSR), v. 21, no. 1, Jan. - Feb. 1987 p 58-60
 Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01

Cardiac function of monkeys was examined at different time intervals after electrode and transducer implantation. The study was carried out using 26 rhesus monkeys under ketalar anesthesia. The effect of this surgical intervention depended upon the initial health of the monkeys. Prior to the operation the pumping function declined due to diminished motor activity of the animals. It decreased to a greater extent 10 to 15 days after the operation. When normal activity was allowed for even a short time before surgical implantation, this was sufficient for normalization of the cardiovascular function. Author

N87-25896*# Texas Univ., Austin. Dept. of Occupational Health.

EVALUATION OF AN AUTOMATED KARYOTYPING SYSTEM FOR CHROMOSOME ABERRATION ANALYSIS

HOWARD M. PRICHARD *In* NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program, 1986, Volume 2 10 p Jun. 1987
 Avail: NTIS HC A13/MF A01 CSCL 06B

Chromosome aberration analysis is a promising complement to conventional radiation dosimetry, particularly in the complex radiation fields encountered in the space environment. The capabilities of a recently developed automated karyotyping system were evaluated both to determine current capabilities and limitations and to suggest areas where future development should be emphasized. Cells exposed to radiometric chemicals and to photon and particulate radiation were evaluated by manual inspection and by automated karyotyping. It was demonstrated that the evaluated programs were appropriate for image digitization, storage, and transmission. However, automated and semi-automated scoring techniques must be advanced significantly if in-flight chromosome aberration analysis is to be practical. A degree of artificial intelligence may be necessary to realize this goal. Author

N87-26494*# RCA Government Services, Washington, D.C.
USSR SPACE LIFE SCIENCES DIGEST, ISSUE 12

LYDIA RAZRAN HOOKE, ed., MIKE RADTKE, ed., RONALD TEETER, ed., and JOSEPH ROWE, ed. (Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.) Washington NASA Jul. 1987 110 p (Contract NASW-3676)
 (NASA-CR-3922(14); NAS 1.26:3922(14)) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06B

This issue contains 42 papers recently published in Russian language periodicals and bound collections of four Soviet monographs. Also included is a review of a recent Soviet congress on space gastroenterology. Author

N87-26495# Research Inst. of National Defence, Umea (Sweden). Dept. 4.

SURVIVAL OF MICROORGANISMS IN THE AEROSOL PHASE: A LITERATURE REVIEW

EVA HENNINGSON and ROGER ROFFEY Dec. 1986 75 p In SWEDISH; ENGLISH summary (FOA-A-40053-4.4; ISSN-0281-0220; ETN-87-99769) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01; Research Institute of National Defence, Stockholm, Sweden KR 200

Airborne bacteria and virus survival rate was reviewed. Studies of 75 different organisms, including *Escherichia coli* and *Serratia marcescens* are discussed. The death rate expressed as the time after which only 10% of the original microorganisms survive, varies

from 1 min to greater than 2 wk. No simple relationship between the survival mechanisms and the external environmental factors is found. The most important external factors seem to be the relative humidity and the temperature. Survival at high and low relative humidity seems to be higher than in the interval between.

ESA

N87-26496*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex.

RESULTS OF THE LIFE SCIENCES DSOS CONDUCTED ABOARD THE SPACE SHUTTLE 1981-1986

MICHAEL W. BUNGO, TANDI M. BAGIAN, MARK A. BOWMAN, and BARRY M. LEVITAN (Krug International, Houston, Tex.) May 1987 191 p
(NASA-TM-58280; S-561; NAS 1.15:58280) Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Results are presented for a number of life sciences investigations sponsored by the Space Biomedical Research Institute at the NASA Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center and conducted as Detailed Supplementary Objectives (DSOs) on Space Shuttle flights between 1981 and 1986. An introduction and a description of the DSO program are followed by summary reports on the investigations. Reports are grouped into the following disciplines: Biochemistry and Pharmacology, Cardiovascular Effects and Fluid Shifts, Equipment Testing and Experiment Verification, Microbiology, Space Motion Sickness, and Vision. In the appendix, the status of every medical/life science DSO is presented in graphical form, which enables the flight history, the number of subjects tested, and the experiment results to be reviewed at a glance. Author

N87-26703*# Galveston Coll., Tex. Div. of Mathematics and Science.

EXPANSION OF SPACE STATION DIAGNOSTIC CAPABILITY TO INCLUDE SEROLOGICAL IDENTIFICATION OF VIRAL AND BACTERIAL INFECTIONS

KELLY E. HEJTMANCIK In NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program, 1986, Volume 1 22 p Jun. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A16/MF A01 CSCL 05A

It is necessary that an adequate microbiology capability be provided as part of the Health Maintenance Facility (HMF) to support expected microbial disease events during long periods of space flight. The applications of morphological and biochemical studies to confirm the presence of certain bacterial and fungal disease agents are currently available and under consideration. This confirmation would be greatly facilitated through employment of serological methods to aid in the identification for not only bacterial and fungal agents, but viruses as well. A number of serological approaches were considered, particularly the use of Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assays (ELISAs), which could be utilized during space flight conditions. A solid phase, membrane supported ELISA for the detection of *Bordetella pertussis* was developed to show a potential model system that would meet the HMF requirements and specifications for the future space station. A second model system for the detection of *Legionella pneumophila*, an expected bacterial disease agent, is currently under investigation. Author

AEROSPACE MEDICINE

Includes physiological factors; biological effects of radiation; and weightlessness.

A87-42901

THE EFFECT OF THE HELIOGEOPHYSICAL FACTORS ON THE HUMAN ORGANISM [VOZDEISTVIE GELIOGEOFIZICHESKIKH FAKTOROV NA ORGANIZM CHELOVEKA]

NATALIIA IVANOVNA MOISEEVA and ROSTISLAV EVGEN'EVIC LIUBITSKII Leningrad, Izdatel'stvo Nauka (Problemy Kosmicheskoi Biologii. Volume 53), 1986, 136 p. In Russian. refs

The characteristics of various heliogeophysical phenomena known to affect the human organism, such as cosmic rays, solar activity, geomagnetic activity, and weather, are examined together with periodic changes of these factors and the physiological parameters of human biorhythms that are affected. The mechanisms underlying the biochemical effects of solar radiation, the effects of EMF on the ferromagnetic particles of muscle, heart tissue, and the brain, and the effects of climatic and weather changes on the cardiovascular system and the skin are discussed. Consideration is given to the methods for the analysis of these effects, with emphasis on a method which makes it possible to determine both linear and nonlinear correlations between the heliogeophysical factors and the biological changes induced. I.S.

A87-42902

WATER-SALT HOMEOSTASIS AND SPACE FLIGHT [VODNO-SOLEVOI GOMEOSTAZ I KOSMICHESKII POLET]

O. G. GAZENKO, A. I. GRIGOR'EV, and I. V. NATOCHIN Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Nauka (Problemy Kosmicheskoi Biologii. Volume 54), 1986, 240 p. In Russian. refs

The results of 20-year-long studies on the water and salt metabolism in the space crews of manned spacecraft as well as the results of biological experiments aboard the Cosmos satellites are presented. Consideration is given to the characteristics of the water/electrolyte metabolism under the extreme conditions of space flight and to the development and application of functional-load tests for studying the effects of these conditions on osmoregulators, with special attention given to the role of endocrine factors in the adaptation from earth gravity to weightlessness and vice versa. The results of laboratory studies using simulations of space-flight conditions (e.g., water-immersion, bed rest in horizontal or antiorthostatic conditions) to study kidney functions are discussed. Special attention is given to the prevention of space-flight effects by training programs and pharmacological agents. I.S.

A87-43220#

AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF UNILATERAL ACOUSTIC STIMULUS ON THE FEELING OF INCLINATION

KIYOSHI MIZUMOTO, ASTUSHI KADOO, MIKIO ONO, and YUKO NAGASAWA Japan Air Self Defence Force, Aeromedical Laboratory, Reports (ISSN 0023-2858), vol. 27, Sept. 1986, p. 65-78. In Japanese, with abstract in English. refs

The use of acoustic stimuli to prevent lean illusion during flight is considered. In one experiment, five subjects identified the directions of 108 kinds of stimuli which were applied to each ear in an anechoic chamber. In another experiment, the effects of an acoustic stimulus (1000 Hz, 90 dB, 1 sec) applied to each ear on the EMG (electromyogram), ENG (electronystagmography), and weight balance were analyzed for eight subjects standing upright with their eyes open or closed. In this latter experiment, five of the eight subjects felt the effect of the acoustic stimulus on the inclination sensation, especially when their eyes were closed. It is noted that the use of an acoustic stimulus to prevent lean illusion requires that its effects be the same for all subjects. The sound

pressure level of the stimulus may have to be less than 90 dB.
K.K.

A87-43221#**A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF BLOOD PRESSURE CHANGES DURING THE PERIOD OF 23 YEARS ON JASDF PILOTS**

YOSHINORI KURIHARA and AZUSA KIKUKAWA Japan Air Self Defence Force, Aeromedical Laboratory, Reports (ISSN 0023-2858), vol. 27, Sept. 1986, p. 79-90. In Japanese, with abstract in English. refs

A retrospective survey of blood pressure changes over 23 years in aircraft pilots was conducted in order to investigate the relationship between blood pressure changes and various physical indices and blood chemistry values, and a similar cross sectional analysis was performed on a group of normotensive and nonnormotensive pilots. The retrospective survey showed that the muscular strength and respiratory function were better, and the blood free fatty acid, glucose, and gamma-GTP were lower in pilots whose blood pressure did not change than in those whose blood pressure increased over time. Similar advantages were seen in the normotensive group as compared to the nonnormotensive group in the cross-sectional survey. C.D.

A87-43222#**ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGICAL MEASUREMENT SYSTEM FOR T2/CCV FLIGHT TEST**

ATSUSHI KADOO and MIKIO ONO Japan Air Self Defence Force, Aeromedical Laboratory, Reports (ISSN 0023-2858), vol. 27, Sept. 1986, p. 101-109. In Japanese, with abstract in English. refs

Pilot psychophysiological responses during direct lift control and direct side force control (DSC) flight maneuvers by T2/CCV research aircraft were measured in order to develop electrophysiological measurement devices and to determine psychophysiological effects during DSC flight maneuvers. The electrocardiograph and electromyograph responses were determined, and the sitting pressure index representing lateral deviations of the body axis due to Gy forces was ascertained. The electrophysiological measurement devices developed were useful in actual flight, except for the EMG measurement device, which experienced electrical noise interference. The noise reduction problem was solved, however. No remarkable trend caused by Gy forces during test flights was detected from mean heart rate changes and sitting pressure changes, so long as the Gy force was not too high. C.D.

A87-43582**THE CIRCADIAN RHYTHM OF THE BIOELECTRIC ACTIVITY INDICES IN BRAIN [SUTOCHNYI RITM POKAZATELEI BIOELEKTRICHESKOI AKTIVNOSTI GOLOVNOGO MOZGA]**

N. V. TUROVA and I. E. ORANSKII (Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Kurortologii i Fizioterapii, Sverdlovsk, USSR) Fiziologiya Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 13, Mar.-Apr. 1987, p. 225-228. In Russian. refs

The circadian variability of EEG-rhythm components in normal humans were studied together with the age dependence of these components and the correlations among them during the course of 24 hours. It was found that, in the morning, the delta activity increases (with the maximal value at 10.30) with subsequent increases in the beta-1 activity (max. at 13.28) and alpha activity (max. at 13.30). In the afternoon, there is a rise in the theta activity (max. at 16.50), while in the evening and the night periods there is a rise in the beta-2 activity (max. at 21.40) and gamma activity (max. at 23.18). In subjects with cerebral atherosclerosis, the circadian rhythm of bioelectric cerebral activity is disrupted, as evidenced by the changed amplitudes and the levels of the EEG indices, and the acrophase shifts towards later day times. I.S.

A87-43583**INCREASING THE FUNCTIONAL RESERVES OF THE HUMAN ORGANISM BY MEANS OF RESPIRATORY TRAINING USING AN ACCESSORY DEAD SPACE [POVYSHENIE FUNKTSIONAL'NYKH VOZMOZHNOSTEI ORGANIZMA CHELOVEKA PUTEM TRENIROVOK DYKHAMIEM CHEREZ DOPOLNITEL'NOE MERTVOE PROSTRANSTVO]**

L. TS. IOFFE, R. I. LIUBOMIRSKAIA, V. S. SVERCHKOVA, A. G. REKHTMAN, and G. I. ISRAILOVA (AN KSSR, Institut Fiziologii i Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Klinicheskoi i Eksperimental'noi Fiziologii Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 13, Mar.-Apr. 1987, p. 241-244. In Russian. refs

The effect of breathing through an accessory dead space (ADS) on the respiratory and cardiovascular systems of humans was studied by measuring changes in the parameters of the two systems effected by the ADS respiratory training. Lung ventilation indices, O₂ and CO₂ exchange volumes (measured during periods of rest, physical activity, and recovery), and indices of cardiovascular activity were assessed before and after 20 days (20 min each) of training by breathing through an ADS device described by Sverchkova and Liubomirskaia (1984). Subjects who have undergone the ADS training exhibited increased physical endurance. Compared with untrained controls, these subjects exhibited increases in the values of minute blood volume, stroke volume, heart index, and maximal and reserve lung ventilation. I.S.

A87-43584**THE EFFECT OF BODY POSITION ON HEMODYNAMICS CHANGES CAUSED BY EMOTIONAL STRESS [O VLIANII POLOZHENIIA TELA NA IZMENENIIA GEMODINAMIKI, VOZNIKAUSHCHIE PRI EMOTSIONAL'NOM NAPRIAZHENII]**

G. S. BELKANIYA, V. A. DARTSMELIYA, M. V. GALUSTIAN, A. N. DEMIN, A. T. NEBORSKII (Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Eksperimental'noi Patologii i Terapii, Sukhumi, USSR) et al. Fiziologiya Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 13, Mar.-Apr. 1987, p. 245-251. In Russian. refs

The effect of body position on hemodynamic changes caused by emotional stress (ES) was investigated in healthy men subjected to verbal and numerical tests taken when lying down or standing and under stress of the time limit and critique. In addition, hemodynamic shifts were studied in rhesus monkeys during the period of recovery from anesthesia. It was found that, in both humans and monkeys in supine position, ES causes significant increases in the minute blood volume and the stroke volume, and in intestinal, cutaneous, and limbic blood flow. The ES in the orthostatic position causes opposite reactions: decreases were observed in the minute and the stroke blood volumes and in the limbic and intestinal blood flow. It is argued that orthostatic position modifies the hemodynamic reaction to ES, imparting to it hypodynamic and hypertonic characteristics. I.S.

A87-43585**CHARACTERISTICS OF CARDIAC RHYTHM REGULATION DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF ERGOTHERMIA [OSOBENNOSTI REGULIATSII SERDECHNOGO RITMA V USLOVIAKH RAZVITIYA RABOCHEI GIPERTERMII]**

A. S. PAVLOV and V. V. SHIGALEVSKII (Voroshilovgradskii Mashinostroitel'nyi Institut, Voroshilovgrad, Ukrainian SSR) Fiziologiya Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 13, Mar.-Apr. 1987, p. 252-258. In Russian. refs

The effect of ergothermic load on cardiac rhythm was investigated in three groups of men at various stages of physical training. The components of cardiac rhythm were analyzed, performing the ECG and rhythmography simultaneously and using the method of mathematical analysis described by Baevskii et al. (1981, 1984). It was found that as the level of training increased, the magnitudes of the mode value and the delta R-R value increased, while the magnitudes of the mode amplitude, alpha index, stress index, vegetative equilibrium index, and the functional status index decreased. During physical activity and with increasing hyperthermia, the physically trained subjects displayed an

intensification of the mechanisms regulating cardiac rhythms.

I.S.

A87-43586

ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PULSE-WAVE PROPAGATION VELOCITY AND ARTERIAL PRESSURE CHANGES IN HUMANS SUBJECTED TO FUNCTIONAL LOADS [ANALIZ VZAIMOSVIAZI SKOROSTI RASPROSTRANENIIA PUL'SOVOI VOLNY S IZMENENIAMI ARTERIAL'NOGO DAVLENIIA U CHELOVEKA PRI FUNKTSIONAL'NYKH NAGRUZKAKH]

V. G. MARKMAN and E. L. KOROLEVA (AN SSSR, Institut Fiziologii, Leningrad, USSR) Fiziologiya Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 13, Mar.-Apr. 1987, p. 259-264. In Russian. refs

The possibility of using the pulse-wave propagation velocity (PWPV) as an index of changes in the arterial pressure (AP) during functional tests was investigated, measuring the systolic and diastolic AP values and the ECG, pneumogram, and sphygmogram indices before and during applications of a physical load and a psychoemotional test. Among the subjects tested, the character and the magnitude of linear correlations between various AP and PWPV parameters varied. However, a significant correlation was observed in 12 (out of 18 total) subjects between the values of the systolic AP and the time interval between the ventricle depolarization and the appearance of the pulse wave in the carotid artery. I.S.

A87-43587

THE IMMUNOGENIC SYSTEM OF HUMANS DURING ADAPTATION TO HIGH-ALTITUDE HYPOXIA [IMMUNOKOMPETENTNAIA SISTEMA CHELOVEKA PRI ADAPTATSII K VYSOKOGORNOI GIPOKSII]

M. M. MIRRAKHIMOV, M. I. KITAEV, and A. G. TOKHTABAEV (Kirgizskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Kardiologii, Frunze, Kirgiz SSR) Fiziologiya Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 13, Mar.-Apr. 1987, p. 265-269. In Russian. refs

The effects of rapid or stepwise ascents to 3200-3600 m altitudes on the immune system were studied in 18-20 year-old men transported to these altitudes directly or after a 8-10-d stop at 2200 m. Quantization of T and B lymphocytes was performed on the 3-5th and 30th days of arrival at final altitudes on cells separated by means of phycoll-urotrast gradients. Rapid elevation was found to cause early (3-5 d) immunological shifts that were expressed in decreased numbers of T-mu lymphocytes and of their potential blast transformation ability and in increased contents of T-gamma cells, as well as in increases of plasma corticosteroid concentrations. These indices returned to their normal levels 25-30 days after adaptation. I.S.

A87-43588

DYNAMICS OF NEUTROPHYL PHAGOCYTOSIS AND THE COMPOSITION OF WHITE BLOOD CELLS IN METAL WORKERS CAUSED BY SHIFT WORK [DINAMIKA FAGOTSITOZA NEITROFILOV I KLETOCHNOGO SOSTAVA BELOI KROVI U OPERATOROV METALLURGICHESKOGO ZAVODA V SVIAZI SO SMENNOI RABOTOI]

S. A. KLESHCHENOGOV and N. V. IAGNIUKOVA (Institut Kompleksnykh Problem Gigeny i Professional'nykh Zabolevanii, Novokuznetsk, USSR) Fiziologiya Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 13, Mar.-Apr. 1987, p. 270-277. In Russian. refs

A87-43589

THE EFFECT OF MODERATE ALTITUDE-HYPOXIA ON THE FUNCTIONAL STATUS AND THE WORK CAPACITY OF HUMANS AS A FUNCTION OF THE AMBIENT TEMPERATURE [VLIANIE UMERENNOI VYSOTNOE GIPOKSII NA FUNKTSIONAL'NOE SOSTOIANIE I RABOTOSPOSOBNOST' CHELOVEKA V ZAVISIMOSTI OT TEMPERATURY OKRUZHAIUSHCHEI SREDY]

IU. V. BUSHOV, A. F. ERSHOV, A. P. PISANKO, F. V. OS'MININ, and B. A. NIBUSH (Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Biologii i Biofiziki, Tomsk, USSR) Fiziologiya Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 13, Mar.-Apr. 1987, p. 284-289. In Russian. refs

The effect of simultaneously applied moderate altitude hypoxia (MAH) and hyperthermia on the physiological status and the work capacity of humans was studied using normal male subjects placed for 60 min in an altitude chamber (at 3500 m) that was maintained at 20 or 40 C. Arterial pressures (APs), pulse rate (PR), minute blood volume (MBV), systolic blood volume (SBV), body temperature (T), oxygen blood saturation, and EEG parameters were measured at rest and during bicycle ergometer rides or a mental test. Control subjects were exposed to altitude-only or high-temperature-only conditions. At 20 C, exposure to MAH led to lowering of O₂ saturation and systolic AP, as well as to a decrease in physical-work capacity and to an increase in PR; the mental-work capacity and body T were not affected. The exposure to MAH at 40 C was accompanied by lesser decreases of O₂ saturation levels and by increases of PR and systolic AP, while the physical work capacity was not affected. I.S.

A87-43590

CHANGES IN LIVER FUNCTIONS DURING THE ADAPTATION OF HUMANS TO CONDITIONS IN THE NORTH [IZMENENIE FUNKTSII PECHENI PRI ADAPTATSII CHELOVEKA V USLOVIAKH SEVERA]

IU. P. GICHEV (Institut Kompleksnykh Problem Gigeny i Professional'nykh Zabolevanii, Novokuznetsk, USSR) Fiziologiya Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 13, Mar.-Apr. 1987, p. 296-306. In Russian. refs

The effect of adaptation to the conditions of the far north on liver physiology was studied in eight subjects transferred in the winter time from Novosibirsk to Noril'sk, USSR, and tested periodically for the activities of enzymes and other metabolic indices of protein and lipid metabolism. It was found that the principal biochemical indices of the liver functions undergo changes in the first days of the adaptation period; these changes have a phase character, pointing to the participation of the liver in the adaptive reorganization of the organism. After long residence in the far north, the adaptive shifts of some of these indices stabilize and become permanent. The long-term changes in the liver functions might lead to conditions predisposing to chronic liver lesions and to an increased risk of atherosclerosis. I.S.

A87-43591

ENDOCRINE-HUMORAL ASPECTS OF SPORT PHYSIOLOGY [ENDOKRINNO-GUMORAL'NYE ASPEKTY FIZIOLOGII SPORTA]

G. N. KASSIL' Fiziologiya Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 13, Mar.-Apr. 1987, p. 307-316. In Russian. refs

The paper discusses changes in the metabolism of hormones, hormone mediators, and metabolites in the blood of athletes and the significance of these shifts for the maintenance of homeostasis and energy reserves. It is concluded that the sympathoadrenal and the hypothalamic-hypophyseal-adrenal systems are the principal systems effecting the adaptation to increased stresses of physical exercise. The observed shifts in the hormonal metabolism are specific for different types of sport and are significantly affected by the baseline values and by the levels of motivation. I.S.

A87-43592**SEASONAL DYNAMICS OF ENDOCRINE FUNCTIONS IN PEOPLE RESIDING IN THE NORTH (SEZONNAIA DINAMIKA ENDOKRINNYKH FUNKTSII U CHELOVEKA NA SEVERE)**

A. V. TKACHEV and A. N. ZOLKINA (Institut Morfologii Cheloveka, Arkhangel'sk, USSR) Fiziologiya Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 13, Mar.-Apr. 1987, p. 328-330. In Russian. refs

A87-43594**THE PERIOD OF THE INFRADIAN INTENSITY BIORHYTHMS OF THE PHYSIOLOGICAL PROCESSES IN THE HUMAN ORGANISM [PERIOD INFRADIANNYKH BIORITMOV INTENSIVNOSTI FIZIOLOGICHESKIKH PROTSESSOV V ORGANIZME CHELOVEKA]**

N. N. SHABATURA, V. G. TKACHUK, V. A. FED'KO, and S. B. PALIENKO (Kievskii Gosudarstvennyi Pedagogicheskii Institut, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (Kiev) (ISSN 0201-8489), vol. 33, Mar.-Apr. 1987, p. 10-15. In Russian. refs

Individual and group variability in the duration of infradian biorhythm periods in humans was studied using groups of male subjects with various regimes of vital activity (60 or more days under conditions of normal, decreased, or increased daily activity). Physiological parameters (including body temperature, respiration rate, minute respiration volume, pulse rate, EKG parameters, and parameters of neuromuscular activity) were determined every morning. Data were treated statistically to detect rhythms and to determine the median period, standard deviation, and variation coefficient of a period. Circaseptadian (6.5 d) and circadisepitadian (13 d) rhythms were shown to exist in all groups. It was found that a relatively stable average duration of the rhythms was maintained in spite of considerable variability in the periods of individual waves. I.S.

A87-43684**THE EFFECT OF ACCELERATION OVERLOAD DURING PILOTING HIGHLY-MANEUVERABLE AIRCRAFT (LITERATURE REVIEW) [VLIANIE PEREGRUZOK PRI PILOTIROVANII VYSOKOMANEVRENNYKH SAMOLETOV /OBZOR LITERATURY/]**

G. D. GLOD, V. A. KORZHEN'ANTS, L. S. PLAKHOTNIUK, and E. P. KOSTRUB Voenno-Meditsinskii Zhurnal (ISSN 0026-9050), Feb. 1987, p. 43-45. In Russian. refs

The biophysical and physiological effects of +Gz overload on the pilot of a highly-maneuverable aircraft are discussed together with measures designed to protect the pilot from the sharp physical pain and the loss of consciousness during rapidly accumulating +Gz load. Among the foremost measures considered are: (1) introducing an inclined seat-back and reconstructing the pilot's equipment, (2) optimizing the pressure-respiration methods, and (3) introducing special training programs consisting of breathing and physical exercises. Special attention is given to equipment and training designed to protect and strengthen the muscles of the neck. I.S.

A87-43685**THE CORRELATION OF ANNUAL BIORHYTHMS IN THE LEUKOCYTE NUMBERS IN THE PERIPHERAL BLOOD OF HEALTHY HUMANS WITH HELIOGEOPHYSICAL RHYTHMS. I [SVIAZ' GODOVYKH BIORITMOV CHISLA LEIKOTSITOV V PERIFERICHESKOI KROVI ZDOROVYKH LIUDEI S GELIOGEOFIZICHESKIMI RITMAMI. I.]**

F. I. KOMAROV, E. N. CHIRKOVA, L. S. SUSLOV, and V. V. NEMOV Voenno-Meditsinskii Zhurnal (ISSN 0026-9050), March 1987, p. 27-32. In Russian. refs

The individual and group-average characteristics of annual biorhythms in the leukocyte blood counts of healthy subjects were studied in the period between Dec. 1984 and Dec. 1985, i.e., during a minimum phase of the solar activity cycle. The leukocyte biorhythms were correlated with the annual rhythms in heliogeophysical indices in order to establish seasonal norms in leukocyte numbers for army recruits. The results indicated a possible presence of an 11-y biorhythm in the leukocyte counts. There also was a tendency for leukocyte counts to increase at

the beginning phases of the spring and the fall seasons and to decrease at the end phases of the winter and the summer seasons, which must be taken into consideration when diagnosing blood disorders. Sex differences were found in the number averages and in the amplitude and phase characteristics of annual biorhythms, while the duration of biorhythms was similar in both sexes. I.S.

A87-43687**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CELLULAR REACTIONS IN THE BLOOD OF FLIGHT PERSONNEL AND SOME FUNCTIONAL STATES OF THE ORGANISM [ZAVISIMOST' KLETOCHNYKH REAKTSII KROVI LETCHIKOV OT NEKOTORYKH ISKHODYKH FUNKTSIONAL'NYKH SOSTOIANII ORGANIZMA]**

P. S. PASHCHENKO Voenno-Meditsinskii Zhurnal (ISSN 0026-9050), March 1987, p. 45-47. In Russian.

Cytochemical reactions in white blood cells on a work load of three flights per shift were evaluated in pilots grouped into three categories according to their psychophysiological state. The division, based on the type of the white-blood-cell morphological reactions to psychological stimuli, was as follows: (1) the subjects with the white-cell blood picture specific for a reaction to a weak stimulus, (2) subjects reacting by low activation to a moderate stimulus, and (3) subjects with an elevated-type of leukocyte reaction to a moderate stimulus. Compared to nonstressed subjects of the first and the second groups, the subjects of the third group displayed higher levels of cell deformation, lymphocyte and granulocyte vacuolization, lowered contents of glycogen and elevated levels of phosphorylase in neutrophils, as well as high levels of lymphocytic LDH and alpha-glycerophosphate activities. At the same time, the levels of cytochrome oxidase, succinate dehydrogenase, and G-6-P-dehydrogenase activities in lymphocytes of these subjects were decreased. I.S.

A87-43775**THE THRESHOLD FOR HYPOXIA EFFECTS ON PERCEPTUAL-MOTOR PERFORMANCE**

BARRY FOWLER, BARRY KELSO (York University, Downsview, Canada), DAVID D. ELCOMBE (Civil Aviation Medical Unit, Downsview, Canada), and GERALD PORLIER (Defence and Civil Institute of Environmental Medicine, Downsview, Canada) Human Factors (ISSN 0018-7208), vol. 29, Feb. 1987, p. 61-66. Sponsorship: Department of National Health and Welfare of Canada. refs (Contract DNHW-HQ-84/85-059050)

The hypoxia threshold for a decrement in perceptual-motor performance was determined with six subjects using a serial choice response time task at two levels of stimulus brightness. Low-oxygen mixtures were used to reduce SaO₂ (arterial oxyhemoglobin saturation) to hypoxic levels ranging from 86 percent to 76 percent in steps of 2 percent. These values correspond to altitudes ranging from 8900 ft to 11,400 ft. Response time was slowed in a dose-dependent manner with a significant effect becoming apparent at an SaO₂ of 82 percent (10,000 ft). The slope of the dose-response function was steeper for the low than for the high brightness condition. These results provide a threshold estimate of 9750 feet for performance decrements due to hypoxia and point to the disruption of vision as a factor influencing this decrement. Author

A87-44090**HUMAN THERMOREGULATION AFTER ATROPINE AND/OR PRALIDOXIME ADMINISTRATION**

MARGARET A. KOLKA, LOU A. STEPHENSON, STEPHEN P. BRUTTIG, BRUCE S. CADARETTE, and RICHARD R. GONZALEZ (U.S. Army, Research Institute of Environmental Medicine, Natick, MA) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, June 1987, p. 545-549. refs

The effects of intramuscular atropine (2 mg), pralidoxime (600 mg), and the combination of the two drugs on heat exchange were evaluated in four healthy males during seated cycle exercise at 30.3 C. Esophageal (Tes), rectal (Tre), and mean skin (Tsk)

temperatures and chest and forearm sweating (ms) were measured continuously; additional measurements included skin blood flow from the forearm (FBF) and heart rate (HR). Atropine injections produced expected results: decreased ms (by 60 percent) and elevated Tes, Tsk, HR, and FBF, relative to exercising saline-injected controls. Pralidoxime did not affect the core and skin temperature responses to the exercise differently from control; however, a slightly elevated FBF compensated for the reduction in ms (by -45 percent) that was observed. The combination of the two drugs resulted in significantly higher Tes and Tsk than with atropine alone. The thermoregulatory disadvantage of inhibited sweating by atropine was partially compensated for by enhanced skin blood flow. I.S.

A87-44092* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. John F. Kennedy Space Center, Cocoa Beach, Fla.

POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF MAXIMAL EXERCISE JUST PRIOR TO RETURN FROM WEIGHTLESSNESS

VICTOR A. CONVERTINO (NASA, Kennedy Space Center; Bionetics Corp., Cocoa Beach, FL) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, June 1987, p. 568-572. refs

The purpose of this study was to determine whether performance of a single maximal bout of exercise during weightlessness within hours of return to earth would enhance recovery of aerobic fitness and physical work capacities under a 1G environment. Ten healthy men were subjected to a 10-d bedrest period in the 6-deg head-down position. A graded maximal supine cycle ergometer test was performed before and at the end of bedrest to simulate exercise during weightlessness. Following 3 h of resumption of the upright posture, a second maximal exercise test was performed on a treadmill to measure work capacity under conditions of 1G. Compared to before bedrest, peak oxygen consumption, $V(O_2)$, decreased by 8.7 percent and peak heart rate (HR) increased by 5.6 percent in the supine cycle test at the end of bedrest. However, there were no significant changes in peak $V(O_2)$ and peak HR in the upright treadmill test following bedrest. These data suggest that one bout of maximal leg exercise prior to return from 10 d of weightlessness may be adequate to restore preflight aerobic fitness and physical work capacity.

Author

A87-44093

SALIVA CORTISOL - A GOOD INDICATOR FOR ACCELERATION STRESS

HIDEO TARUI and AKIO NAKAMURA (Japan Air Self Defense Force, Aeromedical Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, June 1987, p. 573-575. refs

The effects of +Gz stress on the salivary cortisol were studied using four healthy male volunteers (nonaircrew). They were subjected to acceleration up to +5Gz for 1 min without G-suit. At +4Gz and +5Gz stress, the level of saliva cortisol increased significantly (p less than 0.001) 20 min following centrifugation. At higher +Gz levels, the response of the salivary cortisol was noted to increase. The advantages of monitoring cortisol level in saliva as an indicator for +Gz stress are discussed. Author

A87-44094

SKIN POTENTIAL REFLEX CORRESPONDING TO TRANSIENT MOTION DISCOMFORT

NAOKI ISU, NOBUYUKI TAKAHASHI, and JIRO KOO (National Aerospace Laboratory, Chofu, Japan) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, June 1987, p. 576-580. refs

The qualitative and quantitative correspondence between the degree of motion discomfort and the skin potential reflex (SPR) was examined in four subjects. Head movement was provided three times during body rotation at three different angular velocities (Coriolis stimulus) to induce motion discomfort, and at rest as a control. SPRs were caused in the arousal sweat area by head movement. The wave form, latency, time-to-peak, and amplitude of SPR were analyzed. The amplitude of the depolarizing response

(P response) of SPR increased proportionally to the angular velocity of body rotation and decreased in the course of repetitive Coriolis stimulation. It was revealed that the amplitude of P response of SPR in the arousal sweat area corresponds to the degree of transient motion discomfort. Author

A87-44095

EFFECT OF POSITIVE ACCELERATION (+GZ) ON SOFT CONTACT LENS WEAR

WILLIAM J. FLYNN, MICHAEL G. BLOCK, THOMAS J. TREDICI, and WAYNE F. PROVINES (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, TX) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, June 1987, p. 581-587. refs

A87-44096

SPONDYLOLITHESIS IN PILOTS - A FOLLOW-UP STUDY

P. FROOM, J. RIBAK, Y. TENDLER, A. CYJON, M. KRIWISKY (Israel Air Force, Aeromedical Center, Ramat Gan, Israel) et al. Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, June 1987, p. 588, 589. refs

There were 21 pilots followed for 12-131 months in order to determine the natural history of spondylolithesis (SLL). Of these 21, 16 had follow-up X-ray examinations, and only one was found with significant progression of the posterior vertebral displacement. Of the 12 pilots with SLL and low back pain (LBP), four had recurrent single episodes of acute LBP, but all remained active and continued to fly over the follow-up period. None of the nine pilots who had SLL discovered on routine X-ray examination developed LBP over the follow-up period. It is concluded that pilots with SLL can continue to fly with minimal risk of morbidity and loss of flight time. Author

A87-44097

+GZ-INDUCED LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS AND AIRCRAFT RECOVERY

JAMES E. WHINNERY, DAVID H. GLAISTER, and RUSSELL R. BURTON (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, TX) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, June 1987, p. 600-603. refs

Potential biomedical indices for monitoring the +Gz-induced loss of consciousness (G-LOC) and intervention stimuli for preventing G-LOC and enhancing recovery are discussed. The monitoring techniques can be either indirectly related to cerebral oxygen sufficiency, such as Doppler measurement of blood flow, or those that respond to changes due to LOC, such as the lack of responsiveness or a change in muscle tone. The optimum physiologic monitoring technique would be the direct determination of failure of brain cell function. The physiological intervention avenues include warning or stimulating signals, such as auditory, visual, and tactile (electrical, mechanical, or thermal) stimuli. The automatic recovery of the aircraft using aircraft flight dynamics computation must place the pilot in an optimum environment for his recovery, i.e., not only to the appropriate spatial attitude, but also to the safest +Gz level. I.S.

A87-44098

REFLECTANCE PHOTOPLETHYSMOGRAPHY AS AN ADJUNCT TO ASSESSMENT OF GRAVITATIONAL ACCELERATION TOLERANCE - PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

DOV JARON, THOMAS MOORE, B. R. SHANKARA REDDY, FRANK KEPICS (Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA), and LEON HREBIEN (U.S. Navy, Naval Air Development Center, Warminster, PA) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, June 1987, p. 604-612. refs (Contract N0014-85-K-0566)

The feasibility of using reflectance photoplethysmography (which monitors volumetric changes due to the flow of blood) to predict the onset of peripheral light loss (PLL) due to Gz acceleration was examined in seven healthy male subjects who had extensive centrifuge experience and training in the use of peripheral vision tracking device. The photoplethysmogram signals were compared with the mean value and the pulsatile component of the Doppler velocity (recorded from the opposite temporal artery)

used for predicting the onset of PLL. Plethysmography correctly predicted 80.5 percent of the PLL runs and 98.3 percent of non-PLL runs, while mean Doppler velocity predicted a higher (88.1) percentage of PLL runs, but only 77.2 percent of non-PLL runs. The pulsative Doppler velocity yielded only 50.7 percent of correct PLL predictions. I.S.

A87-44227#

THE HUMAN CENTRIFUGE OF THE FLUGMEDIZINISCHES INSTITUT DER LUFTWAFFE [DIE HUMANZENTRIFUGE AM FLUGMEDIZINISCHEN INSTITUT DER LUFTWAFFE]

E. BURCHARD, J. LANGHOFF, and M. THEWISSEN (Luftwaffe, Flugmedizinisches Institut, Fuerstenfeldbruck, West Germany) *Luft- und Raumfahrt* (ISSN 0173-6264), vol. 8, 1st Quarter 1987, p. 3-8. In German.

The benefits provided to aerospace medicine by the human centrifuge and the design and capabilities of the centrifuge of the West German Air Force Aerospace Medicine Institute are described. Initial studies in the area of aerospace medicine in Germany are reviewed. The effects of various flight maneuvers on human physiology and the tolerance of humans to different flight conditions (varying G levels) are investigated using centrifuge simulations. Particular attention is given to the monitoring of blood, heart, and eye changes. The components and operation of the centrifuge, which has an arm length of 10 m, a pilot gondola velocity of 113 km/hr, and an acceleration of 10 G, are examined. The application of the centrifuge to aerospace medicine research, clinical studies, and pilot training is discussed. I.F.

A87-44721

A SURVEY OF SIMULATION SICKNESS AMONGST ROYAL AIR FORCE PILOTS - REPORT ON INTERIM RESULTS

A. G. PARFITT (Ministry of Defence, London, England) and J. CHAPPELOW (RAF, Institute of Aviation Medicine, Farnborough, England) *IN: Advances in flight simulation - visual and motion systems; Proceedings of the International Conference, London, England, Apr. 29-May 1, 1986. London, Royal Aeronautical Society, 1986, p. 212-226.*

Incidences of adverse symptoms while flying in a simulator and post-simulator effects are accessed using as questionnaire survey, and potential factors causing these effects are investigated. Two versions of the questionnaire were employed: form A for pilots currently involved in sessions on the Warton or Farnborough simulators, and form B for pilots who have flown either or both of the simulators during the previous two years. A sample of the questionnaire is provided. Interim results based on 58 returned questionnaires are presented. The data reveal that physical and mental fatigue were the most frequent symptoms observed; many pilots experienced delayed effects; and the symptoms and delayed effects correlated with the intensity and duration of simulator activity. I.F.

A87-44722

ISSUES IN SIMULATOR SICKNESS

R. S. KENNEDY, K. S. BERBAUM (Essex Corp., Orlando, FL), M. G. LILIENTAL (U.S. Navy, Naval Training Systems Center, Orlando, FL), and W. P. DUNLAP (Tulane University, New Orleans, LA) *IN: Advances in flight simulation - visual and motion systems; Proceedings of the International Conference, London, England, Apr. 29-May 1, 1986. London, Royal Aeronautical Society, 1986, p. 227-237. refs*

Recommendations for reducing simulator sickness are discussed. It is proposed that simulator sickness is due to cue conflicts and the assembly of the different technological capabilities of the simulator. Guidelines for the use of the simulator in a manner which limits simulator sickness, and for remedying simulator sickness are described. I.F.

A87-45649#

+GZ TOLERANCE AND THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF JASDF FIGHTER PILOTS

CHIEKO MIZUMOTO, TADAO YANAKA, MASAOKI IWANE, AKIO NAKAMURA, TSUTOMU ARIMORI et al. *Japan Air Self Defence Force, Aeromedical Laboratory, Reports* (ISSN 0023-2858), vol. 27, Dec. 1986, p. 123-138. In Japanese, with abstract in English. refs

The relationship between the +Gz tolerance and the physical parameters of fighter pilots was studied. A total of 123 JASDF F-15 trainees were evaluated for +Gz tolerance while performing spontaneous anti-G straining maneuvers without anti-G suits. Gradual onset run (GOR) and rapid onset run (ROR) G-patterns were used to assess the tolerance. The mean value of G-tolerance for GOR and the mean endurance time for ROR were 5.7 + or - 0.7 Gz and 53 + or - 19 sec, respectively, and the correlation between them was statistically significant. The G-tolerance for GOR correlated with Rohler's index; that for ROR had the highest correlation with the increment of heart rate. Multiple regression analysis showed that the G-tolerance for GOR appeared to depend on the physical constitution and the responsiveness of the cardiovascular system, while that for ROR depended on these factors and on the degree of endurance of the abdominal musculature. C.D.

A87-46571

EFFECT OF HYPOXIA-INDUCED PERIODIC BREATHING ON UPPER AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION DURING SLEEP

GREGORY WARNER, JAMES B. SKATRUD, and JEROME A. DEMPSEY (Wisconsin, University; William S. Middleton Memorial Veterans Hospital, Madison) *Journal of Applied Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 62, June 1987, p. 2201-2211. Research supported by the U.S. Veterans Administration, American Lung Association of Wisconsin, and National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. refs

The effect of the hypoxia-induced unstable periodic breathing on the incidence of obstructed breaths was studied in nine subjects who varied widely in their increase in total pulmonary resistance during NREM sleep. The data show that the hypoxia-induced instability in the breathing pattern can cause obstructed breaths during sleep coincident with the reduced motor output to inspiratory muscles. However, this obstruction is only manifested in subjects susceptible to upper-airway atonicity and narrowing and can be prevented in most cases if the respiratory drive is permitted to reach sufficiently high levels (as during central apnea). I.S.

A87-46572

LOCAL SWEATING AND CUTANEOUS BLOOD FLOW DURING EXERCISE IN HYPOBARIC ENVIRONMENTS

MARGARET A. KOLKA, LOU A. STEPHENSON, PAUL B. ROCK, and RICHARD R. GONZALEZ (U.S. Army, Research Institute of Environmental Medicine, Natick, MA) *Journal of Applied Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 62, June 1987, p. 2224-2229. refs

The effect of acute hypobaric hypoxia on local sweating and cutaneous blood flow was studied in four men and four women exercising (at 30 C) at 60 percent of their altitude-specific peak aerobic power for 35 min at sea level and at simulated altitudes of 2596 and 4575 m. There was no gender difference in the sensitivity of the threshold of either local sweating/esophageal temperature (ms/Tes) or the skin blood flow/Tes (SkBF/Tes) ratios at any altitude. With increasing altitude, the mean slopes of the ms/Tes relationships for the three regional sites decreased. The slope of the SkBF/Tes ratio was reduced in five of the eight subjects at 4575 m (428 Torr). Enhanced body cooling as a response to the higher evaporative capacity of the environment is suggested as a component of these peripheral changes occurring in hypobaric hypoxia. I.S.

A87-46990

CHARACTERIZATION OF THE RESULTING INCAPACITATION FOLLOWING UNEXPECTED +GZ-INDUCED LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS

JAMES E. WHINNERY, RUSSELL R. BURTON, PATRICIA A. BOLL, and DOUGLAS R. EDDY (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, TX) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, July 1987, p. 631-636. refs

The paper describes unexpected +G-induced loss of consciousness (G-LOC) suffered by 55 male subjects during exercises on a human centrifuge. The period of the absolute incapacitation (16.6 s), characterized by a total loss of consciousness, was found to be followed by a period of relative incapacitation (14.5 s), characterized by confusion/disorientation. The G-LOC incapacitation (i.e., the absolute plus relative incapacitation) was dependent on the rate of the +Gz-stress onset and the +Gz level. G-LOC episodes could be classified into two types: (1) shorter episodes without convulsive movements and (2) longer episodes with deeper levels of unconsciousness, longer absolute incapacitation, and (frequently) dream states and convulsive movements. I.S.

A87-46991

THE EFFECTS OF HEAD-DOWN TILT ON CAROTID BLOOD FLOW AND PULMONARY GAS EXCHANGE

J. A. LOEPPKY, D. W. HIRSHFIELD, and M. W. ELDRIDGE (Lovelace Medical Foundation, Research Div., Albuquerque, NM) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, July 1987, p. 637-644. refs

The effect of a 20-min exposure to a -30-deg head-down tilt (HDT) on the pulmonary ventilation and gas exchange and on the common carotid artery blood flow (CCF) were studied in subjects who were originally in supine posture (control, SUP I), then were exposed to HDT, and finally returned to the supine posture (SUP II). The transition from SUP I to HDT caused a 6-percent decrease in the CCF (with a transient increase during the second minute), and increases in O₂ uptake, CO₂ output, respiratory exchange ratio, and tidal volume in the first minute. The transition from HDT to the SUP II caused an increase of CCF, which was 7 percent higher than during the SUP I position, and increases in CO₂ output, respiratory exchange ratio, and tidal volume in the first minute. Oxygen uptake changed little. Correction of the O₂ uptake for changes in the estimated lung O₂ stores indicated that about 200 ml of blood were shifted within the circulation by the tilt transitions which provided a ventilatory stimulus. I.S.

A87-46992* Brandeis Univ., Waltham, Mass.

ASYMMETRIC OTOLITH FUNCTION AND INCREASED SUSCEPTIBILITY TO MOTION SICKNESS DURING EXPOSURE TO VARIATIONS IN GRAVITOINERTIAL ACCELERATION LEVEL

JAMES R. LACKNER, ASHTON GRAYBIEL, WALTER H. JOHNSON, and KENNETH E. MONEY (Brandeis University, Waltham, MA) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, July 1987, p. 652-657. refs
(Contract NAS9-15147)

Von Baumgarten and coworkers (1979, 1981) have suggested that asymmetries in otolith function between the left and right labyrinths may result from differences in otoconial mass and could play a role in space motion sickness. Such asymmetries would be centrally compensated for under terrestrial conditions, but on exposure to weightlessness the persisting central compensation would produce a central imbalance that could lead to motion sickness. In this work ocular counterrolling was used as a way of measuring the relative 'efficiency' of the left and right otoliths; the ocular counterrolling scores of individuals were compared with their susceptibility to motion sickness during passive exposure to variations in Gz in parabolic flight maneuvers. The experimental findings indicate that large asymmetries in counterrolling for leftward and rightward body tilts are associated with greater susceptibility to motion sickness in parabolic flight. Author

A87-46993

EFFECT OF DEXAMETHASONE ON SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE MOUNTAIN SICKNESS AT PIKES PEAK, COLORADO (4,300 M)

PAUL B. ROCK, T. SCOTT JOHNSON, ALLEN CYMERMAN, RICHARD L. BURSE, LEO J. FALK (U.S. Army, Research Institute of Environmental Medicine, Natick; Beth Israel Hospital; Harvard Univ et al. Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, July 1987, p. 668-672. refs

A87-46994

OPERATION EVEREST II - ALTITUDE DECOMPRESSION SICKNESS DURING REPEATED ALTITUDE EXPOSURE

MARK K. MALCONIAN, PAUL ROCK, JAMES DEVINE, ALLEN CYMERMAN, JOHN R. SUTTON (U.S. Army, Research Institute of Environmental Medicine, Natick, MA; Arctic Institute of North America et al. Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, July 1987, p. 679-682. refs
(Contract DAMD17-85-C-5206)

The incidence of altitude decompression sickness (ADS) was studied in 23 altitude scientists during repeated altitude exposure to 4572-8839 m in a decompression chamber. Prior to each altitude exposure, a 30-60 min prebreathing period with 100-percent oxygen took place. Ascent was made to an altitude at a rate of 2000 ft/min. Symptoms reported appear consistent with previous reports. Incidence of ADS at 7925-8839 m was 29.7 percent during 274 chamber flights and 1264.6 h of altitude time. Incidence appeared related to frequency of exposure, severity of altitude, and physical activity. Incidence was not related to age, duration of exposure, or body index (weight/height-squared). The high incidence of ADS reported in this study is similar to that reported by NASA.

Author

A87-46995

INTRAVENTRICULAR CONDUCTION DISTURBANCES IN FLYING PERSONNEL - DEVELOPMENT AND PROGNOSIS OF BIFASCICULAR BLOCKS

GERARDO CANAVERIS and GERARDO J. NAU (Instituto Nacional de Medicina Aeronautica y Espacial, Buenos Aires, Argentina) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, July 1987, p. 683-689. refs

The evolutive characteristics as well as the qualification criteria applied to 21 cases of bifascicular blocks detected in a presumably healthy population of 6915 male individuals engaged in civilian flying activities were studied. The sequence of conduction disturbances, ages, and electrical axis rotation velocity are assessed. Bifascicular blocks may be complete or incomplete. The progression toward advanced conduction disturbances may affect the involved fascicles independently. Cases with incomplete bifascicular block have better prognosis, followed by those with primary conduction system disease. The mean time between the development of the first and the second conduction disturbance was 3.5 years. On an individual basis, once those etiologies which by themselves imply a future risk are ruled out, and provided they do not show evolutive features in frequent repeat evaluations, they may be waived for flying activities, with a proposed maximum age of 60 years. Author

A87-46996

INTRAOCULAR LENSES IN AVIATORS - A REVIEW OF THE U.S. ARMY EXPERIENCE

THOMAS H. MADER, WILLIAM G. CAREY, KARL E. FRIEDL, and WILLIAM R. WILSON (U.S. Army, Madigan Army Medical Center, Tacoma, WA; U.S. Army, Lyster Army Hospital, Fort Rucker, A Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, July 1987, p. 690-694. refs

Intraocular lenses are known to be efficacious in the correction of aphakia, but their suitability and durability in Army aviators has not been previously evaluated. Eight experienced pilots (preoperative flight time average: 7660 hours), who had intraocular lens implants following removal of cataractus lenses, were studied. All had returned to flight duty, seven as pilots, with a total of 2700 hours postoperative flight time accumulated. All were very

pleased with the surgery and with the effectiveness of their lenses. Minor problems included: halos around lights in low illumination (5/8 pilots), erythropsia (2/8), and difficulties with a fixed focal length (2/8). Two aviators reported significant visual problems: complications associated with a platinum loop iris supported intraocular lens, and discomfort and glare stemming from traumatic corneal scarring. A detailed ophthalmological examination revealed abnormalities (5/8 pilots), but none which would be directly attributed to flying. Modern intraocular lenses appear to be an acceptable means of correcting aphakia in Army aviators.

Author

A87-46997

THE PREDICTIVE VALUE OF THE BODY MASS INDEX FOR SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE 12-15 YEARS LATER IN YOUNG AIR FORCE PERSONNEL

PAUL FROOM, MOSHE GROSS, JOSEPH RIBAK, JOSHUA BARZILAY, and JOCHANAN BENBASSAT (Israel Air Force Aeromedical Center, Tel Hashomer; Hadassah University Hospital, Jerusalem) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, July 1987, p. 695-698. refs

The relationship between the original body mass index (BMI = weight/height-squared) and the change of systolic blood pressure (SBP) after 12-15 years in service was studied in 719 male air force personnel, aged 18-30 at entry. The follow-up testing revealed an elevated blood pressure, defined as an SPB not lower than 140 mm Hg, in 6.7 percent of those with an elevated SPB and a normal BMI at entry, in 10.2 percent of those with a normal SPB and an elevated BMI at entry, and in 20.0 percent of those with both elevated BMI and SPB at entry. Of those with normal values of both the SPB and BMI at entry, only 2.2 percent had an elevated SPB upon follow-up testing.

I.S.

A87-46999

PILOT AND ASTRONAUT OFFSPRING - POSSIBLE G-FORCE EFFECTS ON HUMAN SEX RATIO

BERTIS B. LITTLE, CECIL H. RIGSBY, and LORI R. LITTLE (Texas, University; Dallas Independent School District, TX; Northrop Corp., Hawthorne, CA) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, July 1987, p. 707-709. refs

Ratio of male to female offspring in tactical pilots and astronauts who experienced G forces was compared to that of pilots and nonrated officers who were not exposed to such conditions. It is found that 62 pilots and astronauts exposed to higher G forces had a significantly lower ratio of males to females in their offspring (.40) than did 220 pilots and nonpilots who were not exposed to high G forces. Other studies have also reported a decreased sex ratio in offspring of men exposed to high G forces. Reduction in number of males produced by fathers routinely exposed to comparatively high-G stresses may be related to G-force effects on sperm. This study suggests high-G exposure may affect the reproduction process.

Author

N87-25709# Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development, Neuilly-Sur-Seine (France). Aerospace Medical Panel.

BIOCHEMICAL ENHANCEMENT OF PERFORMANCE

Mar. 1987 132 p In ENGLISH and FRENCH Symposium held in Lisbon, Portugal, 30 Sep. - 2 Oct. 1986 (AGARD-CP-415; ISBN-92-835-0414-3) Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01

In modern weapons systems, the operator is in an environment of high information flux. His ability to receive, process, and act on the information is finite and therefore full system effectiveness may never be achieved because of operator limitations. Major advances are being made in areas dealing with regulation of neuronal responsiveness. This offers a number of opportunities for exploring ways in which the biochemistry of neurons may be altered, reversibly, to increase responsiveness to neurotransmitters and/or other agents. Human performance may be enhanced through these alterations. The agents which initiate the change in neuron responsiveness may be supplied through nutrition, pharmaceuticals, or biochemicals. The use of pharmaceutical to

promote sleep, increase vigilance, and to alter regulatory centers is considered. Neurotransmitter precursors were supplied via nutritional supplements.

N87-25710# Royal Air Force Inst. of Aviation Medicine, Farnborough (England).

ENHANCEMENT OF PERFORMANCE: OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

A. N. NICHOLSON In AGARD Biochemical Enhancement of Performance 6 p Mar. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01

Maintaining the effectiveness of aircrew during intensive and sustained operations requires knowledge from many disciplines. The first is that of understanding how the performance of individuals is modified by unusual patterns of work and rest, and how deterioration in performance can be limited by the use of short periods of sleep. The second is a detailed understanding of drugs and how they can be used either to preserve sleep or to maintain vigilance. The initial approach, if this is possible, must be to optimize the work pattern, but the pattern of rest can always be optimized. The most effective approach at present is likely to be the use of short periods of sleep, probably before rather than during duty periods, and to ensure restful sleep between operations by the use of hypnotics. At present the role of hypnotics is much less certain. Caffeine is used widely and is clearly effective. Drugs which modify monoaminergic transmission require a much greater understanding, both their pharmacological effects on the central nervous system and the effects on performance, both advantageous and adverse, before they can be considered for use in operations.

Author

N87-25711# Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge. Dept. of Brain and Cognitive Sciences.

USE OF TYROSINE AND OTHER NUTRIENTS TO ENHANCE AND SUSTAIN PERFORMANCE

RICHARD J. WURTMAN In AGARD Biochemical Enhancement of Performance 4 p Mar. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01

Administration of supplemental tyrosine can increase the release of the catecholamines dopamine, norepinephrine, and epinephrine from physiologically-active neurons, and can thereby modify behaviors and other neuronal functions that are mediated by these neurotransmitters. The tyrosine acts by increasing the substrate saturation of the enzyme tyrosine hydroxylase; when a given neuron is firing frequently this enzyme becomes phosphorylated and, consequently, tyrosine-dependent. The amount of tyrosine that enters the brain varies with the plasma tyrosine ratio, i.e., the ratio of the plasma tyrosine concentration to the summed concentrations of other large neutral amino acids that compete with tyrosine for transport across the blood-brain barrier. Hence, the administration of pure tyrosine is much more effective than eating proteins, which contain tyrosine: the proteins contain and deliver to the blood stream considerably larger amounts of the other large neutral amino acids. Tyrosine administration protects rats from the neurochemical and behavioral effects of stress; its ability to enhance performance of stressed humans is under exploration.

Author

N87-25712# Army Research Inst. of Environmental Medicine, Natick, Mass.

DEVELOPMENT OF A PARADIGM TO ASSESS NUTRITIVE AND BIOCHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN HUMANS: A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE EFFECTS OF TYROSINE UPON ALTITUDE- AND COLD-INDUCED STRESS RESPONSES

L. E. BANDERET, H. R. LIEBERMAN (Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge.), R. P. FRANCESCONI, B. L. SHUKITT, R. F. GOLDMAN, D. D. SCHNAKENBERG, T. M. RAUCH, P. B. ROCK, and G. F. MEADORS, III In AGARD Biochemical Enhancement of Performance 12 p Mar. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01

Tyrosine is the precursor for the catecholamine neurotransmitters dopamine and norepinephrine. Recent experiments have shown the behavior of animals given tyrosine is

less impaired after stressful treatments than that of animals given placebo. Whether tyrosine administration would reduce adverse behavioral and physiological effects in humans was investigated by two combined environmental stressors, hypoxia and cold. Twenty-seven young male military volunteers were tested in a double-blind crossover design. The subjects were tested once with a placebo and once with tyrosine at a control condition and at two levels of multiple environmental stressors. Performance tests evaluated simple and choice reaction time to visual stimuli, vigilance, and processing of symbolic, numerical, verbal, and spatial materials. Blood samples were analyzed for plasma tyrosine and cortisol concentrations. Performance, symptoms, and mood were adversely affected by both levels of high altitude and cold. Tyrosine administration appeared to minimize the adverse consequences of these stressors. Tyrosine enhanced performance and reduced subjective symptoms. Mood states were also improved. Tyrosine had more beneficial effects at progressively more stressful altitude and cold conditions. Author

N87-25713# Basel Univ. (Switzerland). Dept. of Surgery Research Div.

MULTIVARIATE AND PSYCHO-PHYSIOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS OF DSIP

GUIDO A. SCHOENENBERGER, A. ERNST, and D. SCHNEIDER-HELMERT /In AGARD Biochemical Enhancement of Performance 11 p Mar. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01

From 1969 to 1977 the Delta-Sleep-Inducing-Peptide (DSIP) was isolated, characterized, and synthesized. Beside humoral sleep induction, DSIP acts upon the circadian rhythmicity of the locomotor activity and transmitter concentrations in the brain as well as on that of plasma proteins and cortisol levels in rats. The DSIP influences the prolactin levels and the circadian activity of N-Acetyl Transferase. The DSIP-like immunoreactive material showed a circadian rhythmicity in breast milk during normal lactation. The DSIP plasma concentrations also exhibit a rhythmic 24 h pattern, the amplitude of which apparently depends on the magnitude of body-exercise. The DSIP in humans was found also to exert a bell shaped dose response curve exhibiting an activating effect during awake states in situations conducive to sleep. Clinically and statistically significant effects upon sleep architecture were seen from 1 h through 20 h after injection; adverse effects were never observed. Single dose treatments of insomnia showed significant normalization effects of DSIP in all sleep parameters as did repeated administrations in chronic insomniacs. Daytime performance was found to improve after DSIP injections which at a higher dose exerted a beneficiary effect in organic insomniacs. In summary DSIP is suggested not only to be a sleep promoting and maintaining peptide but a supramodulatory active psychophysiological programming substance. Author

N87-25714# Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches de Medecine Aerospatiale, Paris (France). Div. de Neurophysiologie Appliquee. **INTRODUCTION OF A NEW STIMULANT: CRL 40476 [PRESENTATION D'UN NOUVEAU STIMULANT: LE CRL 40476]**

C. L. MILHAUD and D. P. LAGARDE /In AGARD Biochemical Enhancement of Performance 7 p Mar. 1987 In FRENCH
Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01

The use of simulants constitutes one of the possible approaches to maintaining vigilance during sustained, long-duration operations. The efficiency and safety of the stimulant CRL 40476 was evaluated using the macaque rhesus. Measurements of nocturnal activity, as well as the interpretation of electroencephalographic records provide evidence of a powerful anti-sleep effect without the disturbance of the sleep pattern. The safety studies showed an absence of side effects on vegetative and behavioral functions, particularly those typical of amphetamines, for the dosages utilized to maintain wakefulness. Operational experimentation will be able to provide a preliminary determination of effective doses and administration frequencies for healthy humans. M.G.

N87-25716# Centre d'Essais en Vol, Bretigny-sur-Orge (France). Lab. de medecine Aerospatiale.

THE EVALUATION OF VIGILANCE IN STUDIES OF AERONAUTIC PHARMACOLOGY [L'EVALUATION DE LA VIGILANCE DANS LES ETUDES DE PHARMACOLOGIE EN AERONAUTIQUE]

J. L. POIRIER and H. VIEILLEFOND /In AGARD Biochemical Enhancement of Performance 8 p Mar. 1987 In FRENCH
Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01

The design and results of various tests addressing two aspects of vigilance, psychomotor response and memorization, are described. The tests included short-term memorization tasks, visual compensatory pursuit/tracking along two axes coupled with a secondary task measuring the response time of the subject to a visual cue, and visual pursuit tasks in a dynamic simulated-flight environment. The effects of four drugs were assessed: the psychotrope Medifoxamine 50, the antihistamine Astemizole, the psychostimulant Debrumyl, and the vasodilator RU 24722. M.G.

N87-25717# Centre d'Essais en Vol, Bretigny-sur-Orge (France). Lab. de Medecine Aerospatiale.

THE EFFECT OF ACETYL-DL-LEUCINE ON THE VESTIBULO-OCULAR REFLEX IN HUMANS [EFFET DE L'ACETYL-DL-LEUCINE SUR LA PERFORMANCE DU REFLEXE VESTIBULO-OCULAIRE CHEZ L'HOMME]

A. LEGER, D. LEJEUNE, and H. VIEILLEFOND /In AGARD Biochemical Enhancement of Performance 8 p Mar. 1987 In FRENCH

Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01

The effect of the antivertiginous agent acetyl-dl-leucine on the vestibulo-ocular reflex was tested. Twelve volunteers were administered the drug or a placebo via intravenous injection and subjected to vestibular stimulation. Electro-oculography was used to record horizontal nystagmus during and after rotations. The results demonstrate that acetyl-dl-leucine, administered at therapeutic doses, did not alter the quantitative characteristics of the vestibulo-ocular reflex. M.G.

N87-25718# Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass. Dept. of Physiology and Biophysics.

HOMEOSTATIC, ENTRAINMENT AND PACEMAKER EFFECTS OF DRUGS THAT REGULATE THE TIMING OF SLEEP AND WAKEFULNESS

MARTIN C. MOORE-EDE and THOMAS A. HOUPY /In AGARD Biochemical Enhancement of Performance 9 p Mar. 1987
Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01

The timing of wakefulness and sleep in humans and other diurnal primates is influenced not only by the duration of prior wakefulness or prior sleep, but also by the phase of the circadian timing system. In continuous, round-the-clock operations, or with transportation between time zones, conflicts frequently occur between these determinants of arousal state. The predictive circadian component favors wakefulness and sleep at phases consistent with the recent history of environmental and internal time cues. On the other hand, the reactive homeostatic component is principally determined by the length of prior wakefulness on the particular day in question. Investigations of pharmacological agents which influence the timing of sleep and wakefulness indicate they may exert their effects directly on the neuronal/humoral mechanisms responsible for the generation of sleep, or by altering the phase of the circadian system. The circadian effects may either be achieved by influencing the interaction between environmental light-dark cycles and circadian pacemakers. Examples of drugs which appear to have predominantly homeostatic effects, pacemaker effects, or entrainment effects are discussed. An appropriate strategy for the management of alert wakefulness at any hour of day and night must use the appropriate pharmacological tools to manage circadian and homeostatic components of wakefulness and sleep. Author

N87-25719# Secretariat General de la Defense Nationale, Paris (France).

SIDE EFFECTS OF HYPNOTIC BENZODIAZEPINES ON THE VIGILANCE AND EFFICIENCY OF PERSONNEL AFTER AWAKENING [EFFETS RESIDUELS DES BENZODIAZEPINES HYPNOTIQUES SUR LA VIGILANCE ET L'EFFICIENCE DES PERSONNELS AU REVEIL]

L. CROCQ and M. A. CROCQ /In AGARD, Biochemical Enhancement of Performance 13 p Mar. 1987 In FRENCH
 Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01

In order to detect and evaluate the side effects of hypnotic benzodiazepines on the vigilance and efficiency of personnel after awakening, a double blind study was performed with three hypnotic benzodiazepines which satisfy military operational requirements. At four day intervals sixteen subjects were administered one of five substances in uncertain order (placebo, Loprazolam 1 mg, Triazolam 0.25 mg, Triazolam 0.50 mg, and Flunitrazepam 1 mg). On awakening, psychometric tests were performed which determined the subjective state, attention, psychomotor efficiency, short- and long-term memory, mathematical reasoning, performance with complex tasks, and performance with information overload. The results showed the existence of a psychometric deterioration, manifested in the final test scores, with higher intellectual functions (reasoning, complex tasks, and information overload) being more greatly affected than gross aptitudes (attention and memory). However, differences in noticeable deterioration were evident between subject groups and individuals and between the various drugs. M.G.

N87-25720# Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, Calif. Behavioral Psychopharmacology Dept.

SEDATING AND NONSEDATING SLEEPING AIDS IN AIR OPERATION

CHERYL L. SPINWEBER /In AGARD Biochemical Enhancement of Performance 12 p Mar. 1987 Sponsored by the Department of the Navy
 Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01

Both sedating and non-sedating sleeping aids may be appropriate for use in specific operational environments to promote sleep and permit efficient utilization of rest periods. Sedating agents, such as the benzodiazepine triazolam, produce an impairment window which is a period of time postadministration when performance and responsivity during sleep are impaired. Non-sedating agents, such as the amino acid L-tryptophan, enhance sleep but do not alter performance of responsivity at any time postadministration. In a field trial of the use of L-tryptophan in the U.S. Marines airlifted from California to Okinawa, L-tryptophan increased total sleep time the first night after arrival. This sleep enhancement was associated with significantly faster reaction times the next day, sparing of short-term memory from jet-lag effects, and more rapid recovery of reaction time over the first three days after arrival. Which type of agent to use in support of an air operation will be determined by the nature of the environments in which rest periods will occur and the duration of scheduled sleep times. Author

N87-25721# School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex. Aerospace Medical Div.

FB-111A AIRCREW USE OF TEMAZEPAM DURING SURGE OPERATIONS

WILLIAM F. STORM and ROBERT C. PARKE /In AGARD Biochemical Enhancement of Performance 12 p Mar. 1987
 Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01

The objectives of this field study were to evaluate the performance capabilities and sleep patterns of USAF FB-111A aircrews using temazepam as a sleep aid during premission crew rest. Seven 2-man aircrews participated in two data collection periods. During each period, a crew flew a pair of extended duration nighttime missions, one each on consecutive nights. The mission on the first night was an actual FB-111A training mission. The mission the subsequent night was flown in a high-fidelity simulator. Crews were administered 30 mg temazepam for the daytime crew rest interval between one pair of actual and simulated missions

and a placebo for the crew rest between the other pair of missions. Sleep during daytime crew rest was of longer duration and better quality with temazepam than with the placebo. Twelve hours after drug ingestion, aircrew performance of the simulator missions and selected laboratory tests was similar to that with the placebo.

Author

N87-25722# Service de Sante pour l'Armee de l'Air, Paris (France). Dept. de Psychiatrie et Hygiene Mentale Aeronautiques. **PHOBIC MANIFESTATIONS AMONG EXPERIENCED PILOTS [LES MANIFESTATIONS PHOBQUES CHEZ LES PILOTES CONFIRMES]**

J. R. GALLE-TESSONNEAU /In AGARD Biochemical Enhancement of Performance 5 p Mar. 1987 In FRENCH
 Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01

Fear-of-flight phobic responses are not uncommon among experienced pilots. The associated clinical expressions are numerous and varied: psychological, somatic, or behavioral. Early therapeutic intervention of acute reaction states is often favorable. The prognosis is most uncertain in organized pathological conditions and evolving chronic modes. M.G.

N87-25723 Defence Research Information Centre, Orpington (England).

SHIFT WORK AND BIOLOGICAL RHYTHMS

J. RUTENFRANZ Nov. 1986 19 p Transl. into ENGLISH from Arzneimittel-Forschung/Drug Research no. 28 (2), (West Germany), v. 10a, 1978 p 1867-1872 (DRIC-T-7825; BR101102; ETN-87-99827) Avail: NTIS Issuing Activity

Technological, economic, and social reasons for the introduction of shift work are reviewed. The extent of its use and its effect on the health of workers are discussed. Some 10% to 20% of shift workers suffer illness, mainly of the gastrointestinal tract, and a larger number experience feelings of ill health, principally sleep disorders and food intake disorders. These effects are attributed to individual predisposition, the disturbance of sleep by noise on the day after night work, and difficulties in adapting biological functions to changes in the times of work and sleep. ESA

N87-25724# Colorado Univ., Denver. Health Sciences Center. **OPERATION EVEREST 2: HIGH ALTITUDE PULMONARY HYPERTENSION UNRESPONSIVE TO OXYGEN**

BERTRON M. GROVES, JOHN T. REEVES, JOHN R. SUTTON, PETER D. WAGNER, and ALLEN CYMERMAN Jan. 1987 50 p (Contract DAMD17-85-C-5206)

(AD-A179882) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSDL 06J

High altitude increases pulmonary arterial pressure (PAP) presumably via alveolar hypoxia. No measurements of PAP have been made in man above 15000 feet (4572m). Eight male athletic volunteers simulated an ascent of Mt. Everest by living in a hypobaric chamber 40 days while being slowly decompressed to a barometric pressure (PB) of 240 mmHg. We expected to find the development of severe pulmonary hypertension which would be partially reversible with acute oxygen breathing. Hemodynamic measurements including right arterial, pulmonary arterial, wedge and systemic arterial pressures and cardiac output were made at rest and during upright cycle exercise breathing ambient air and 100% oxygen. Acute oxygen breathing lowered the cardiac output and PAP but did not lower PVR. Systemic pressure and resistance did not rise with progressive altitude but were increased during oxygen breathing, thus demonstrating a behavior of the systemic circulation which is different from the pulmonary vasculature. We concluded that the severe chronic hypoxia caused modest pulmonary hypertension not accompanied by right heart failure not immediately reversed by oxygen breathing. GRA

N87-25725# Army Research Inst. of Environmental Medicine, Natick, Mass.

MAXIMAL AEROBIC CAPACITY FOR REPETITIVE LIFTING: COMPARISON WITH THREE STANDARD EXERCISE TESTING MODES

M. A. SHARP, E. HARMAN, J. A. VOGEL, J. J. KNAPIK, and S. J. LEGG 12 Feb. 1987 32 p

(AD-A179985) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06J

The purpose of this study was to develop a reliable multi-stage repetitive lifting VO₂max test to be used as a laboratory tool, which paralleled standard ergometer VO₂max testing procedures. A secondary purpose was to compare the repetitive lifting VO₂max test responses to those obtained during treadmill, cycle ergometer and arm crank ergometer tests utilizing similar testing procedures. The economy of maximal and submaximal repetitive lifting exercise was examined and compared to that of leg cycling and arm cranking. GRA

N87-25726# Army Research Inst. of Environmental Medicine, Natick, Mass.

ENDOCRINOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO EXERCISE IN STRESSFUL ENVIRONMENTS

RALPH P. FRANCESCONI 16 Mar. 1987 60 p

(AD-A180011) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 06I

The metabolic, thermoregulatory, and fluid-regulatory adjustments which occur during exercise, even under relatively moderate environmental conditions, may be concomitant with endocrine and neuroendocrine responses involving the hypothalamus, pituitary, adrenal, thyroid, sex glands, and pancreas. Reviews of studies investigating these relationships have been published previously; the imposition of an environmental stress in the form of heat, cold, or high terrestrial altitude in many cases exacerbates the intensity of these endocrinological response in man and higher animals. The responsibility and lability of these hormonal adjustments, the availability and accessibility of the biological medium in man (plasma, serum, urine), and the recent development of specific quantitative techniques for micro-assay (high-pressure liquid chromatography, radioimmunoassay) have combined to produce numerous reports on the human endocrine/neuroendocrine response to exercise during heat, cold, or hypoxic stress. GRA

N87-25727# Army Research Inst. of Environmental Medicine, Natick, Mass.

INTRA-ABDOMINAL AND INTRA-THORACIC PRESSURES DURING LIFTING AND JUMPING

EVERETT A. HARMAN, PETER N. FRYKMAN, ELIZABETH R. CLAGETT, and WILLIAM J. KRAEMER Mar. 1987 37 p

(AD-A180030) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06J

To investigate intra-thoracic pressure (ITP) and intra-abdominal pressure (IAP) during lifting and jumping, 11 males were monitored as they performed the dead lift (DL), slide row (SR), leg press (LP), bench press (BP), and box lift (BL), at 50, 75 and 100% of each subject's 4-repetition maximum, the vertical jump (VJ), drop-jump (DJ) from 0.5 and 1.0 meter heights, and Valsalva maneuver (VM). Measurements were made of peak pressure, time from pressure rise to switch-marked initiation of body movement (TRISE), and time from the movement to peak pressure (TPEAK). The highest ITP and IAP occurred during VM (22.2 ± or - 6.0 and 26.6 ± or - 6.7 kPa respectively) with one individual reaching 36.9 kPa (227 mmHg) IAP. In ascending order of peak ITP during the highest resistance sets, the activities were SR, BP, VJ, DJ, DL, LP AND VM, while the order for IAP was BP, VJ, DJ, BL, DL, LP, SR and VM. Pressures significantly ($P < .05$) increased with amount of weight lifted and rose before but peaked after the weight moved. IAP rose earlier and was of greater magnitude than ITP. For the jumps, pressure rose and diminished before the feet lost contact with the ground. Drop-jump height did not affect pressure. Correlation of pressure with weight lifted was fair to good for most activities. GRA

N87-25728# Army Research Inst. of Environmental Medicine, Natick, Mass.

INFLUENCE OF FASTING ON CARBOHYDRATE AND FAT METABOLISM DURING REST AND EXERCISE IN MEN

JOSEPH J. KNAPIK, CAROL N. MEREDITH, BRUCE JONES, LINDA SUEK, VERNON R. YOUNG, and WILLIAM J. EVANS 2 Mar. 1987 34 p Prepared in cooperation with Massachusetts Univ., Amherst and Tufts Univ., Boston, Mass.

(AD-A180036) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06D

Metabolic effects of an overnight fast or a 3.5-day fast were compared in 8 healthy young men at rest and during exercise to exhaustion at 45% VO₂ max, glucose rate of appearance (Ra) and disappearance (Rd) were calculated from plasma glucose enrichment during a primed, continuous infusion of glucose. Serum substrates and insulin levels were also measured. Glycogen content of the m. vastus lateralis was determined in biopsies taken before and after exercise. At rest, glucose flux and whole body carbohydrate oxidation determined from the respiratory exchange ratio were lower in F than PA but muscle glycogen levels were similar. During exercise, glucose flux, whole body carbohydrate oxidation and the rate muscle of glycogen utilization were significantly lower during the fast. In the PA state, glucose Ra and Rd increased together throughout exercise. However, in the F state Ra exceeded Rd during the first hour of exercise, causing an increase in plasma glucose to levels similar to those of the PA state. The increase in glucose flux was markedly less throughout F exercise. Lower carbohydrate utilization in the F state at rest and during exercise was consistent with higher circulating fatty acids and ketone bodies, lower levels of plasma insulin and the maintenance of physical performance as reflected by similar time to exhaustion. GRA

N87-25729# Duke Univ., Durham, N. C.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF GENERAL PHYSIOLOGISTS (40TH) HELD IN WOODS HOLE, MASSACHUSETTS ON 4-7 SEPTEMBER 1986

1986 72 p Meeting held in Woods Hole, Mass., 4-7 Sep. 1986

(AD-A180080) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 06D

This is a collection of abstracts concerning these topics: Plasma membranes; Calcium regulation; Neurotransmitters; Erythrocytes; Synapse; Sodium-potassium pump; and Calcium. GRA

N87-25730# Army Research Inst. of Environmental Medicine, Natick, Mass.

HEAT INTOLERANCE, HEAT EXHAUSTION MONITORED: A CASE REPORT Final Report

LAWRENCE E. ARMSTRONG, ROGER W. HUBBARD, PATRICIA C. SZLYK, INGRID V. SILS, and WILLIAM J. KRAEMER 23 Mar. 1987 19 p

(AD-A180090) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06J

A 32 year-old male (S.H.) monitored during an 8-day heat acclimation (HA) investigation, unexpectedly exhibited heat intolerance and heat exhaustion. Thirteen other males completed HA without indications of either heat intolerance or heat exhaustion. Because S.H. responded normally to HA on days 1 to 4, the intervention of an unknown host factor on days 5 to 8 was suggested. S.H.'s heat exhaustion episode (day 8) was apparently forewarned by loss of body weight and increased heart rate, skin temperature (days 5 to 8) and rectal temperature (days 7 to 8) during daily 90 min trials. His symptoms indicated classical salt depletion heat exhaustion, but the calculated salt deficit was mild. Post-heat exhaustion serum enzyme levels were either normal or acutely elevated. Blood beta-endorphin and cortisol levels were 6 times and 2 times greater than control values, respectively. This case report is unique because physiological measurements and blood analyses were performed before, during, and after heat intolerance and heat exhaustion. GRA

N87-25731# Essex Corp., Orlando, Fla.

THE EFFECTS OF ASYNCHRONOUS VISUAL DELAYS ON SIMULATOR FLIGHT PERFORMANCE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SIMULATOR SICKNESS SYMPTOMATOLOGY Final Report, 25 Apr. - 26 Dec. 1986

K. C. ULIANO, E. Y. LAMBERT, R. S. KENNEDY, and D. J. SHEPPARD 26 Dec. 1986 71 p
(Contract N61339-85-D-0026)

(AD-A180196; NAVTRASYSCEN-86-D-0026-1) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 06J

This research effort involved an experiment investigating the effect of asynchronous visual delays on simulator flight performance and the development of simulator sickness symptomatology. The SH-60B Vertical Takeoff and Land (VTOL) Simulator, part of the Navy's Visual Technology Research Simulator (VTRS) program was used to investigate this issue. Twenty-five experienced pilots flew three 40- or 60-minute sessions with two simulator tasks (air taxi and slalom) under each of the lag conditions. Pilots flew one session per day for three days with the lag condition changing each day. Objective and self-report indices were collected and, while results showed no difference between lag conditions, paper-and-pencil illness ratings reflected a high initial incidence of illness (46% on Day 1) followed by rapid adaptation upon subsequent exposure. Simulator performance, however, was differentially affected by lag with the longest lag producing the worst performance. Finally, relationships between sickness indices, flight performance data, and other variables are presented and discussed

GRA

N87-25732# Army Research Inst. of Environmental Medicine, Natick, Mass.

MOOD STATES AT 1600 AND 4300 METERS HIGH TERRESTRIAL ALTITUDE

BARBARA L. SHUKITT and LOUIS E. BANDERET 9 Dec. 1986 6 p
(AD-A180535; USARIEM-M-14-87) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06E

Personal anecdotes imply that ascent to high altitude causes mood changes such as depression, apathy, and drowsiness. Also, behaviors at high altitude suggests that people are more argumentative, irritable, or euphoric. Since there are few systematic and quantitative studies assessing the effects of altitude on mood; this study assessed mood at two different altitudes and times of day using a standardized scale. Self-rated moods were twice daily using the Clyde Mood Scale with 19 males and 16 females. Baseline (control) mood states were determined at 200 m. Moods were then assessed at 4300 m with one group and at 1600 m with the second group. Friendliness, clear thinking, dizziness, sleepiness, and unhappiness were affected at 4300 m. Only sleepiness changed at 1600 m. At altitude mood changes were different from baseline the day of arrival (1 to 4 hours), most severe after on day (18 to 28 hours), and back to baseline levels by day 2 (42 to 52 hours). Few time of day (morning to evening) differences were found. Therefore, this mood scale appears useful for assessing the effects of different altitudes on mood states.

GRA

N87-25733* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C.

AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY: A CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH INDEXES (SUPPLEMENT 300)

Aug. 1987 77 p
(NASA-SP-7011(300); NAS 1.21:7011(300)) Avail: NTIS HC A05 CSCL 06E

This bibliography lists 232 reports, articles and other documents introduced into the NASA scientific and technical information system in July 1987.

Author

N87-25734# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
USSR REPORT: SPACE BIOLOGY AND AEROSPACE MEDICINE, VOLUME 21, NO. 1, JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1987

O. G. GAZENKO, ed. 29 Apr. 1987 153 p Transl. into ENGLISH of Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Aviakosmicheskaya Meditsina (Moscow, USSR), v. 21, no. 1, Jan. - Feb. 1987 96 p (JPRS-USB-87-003) Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01

Various topics in the fields of space biology and aerospace medicine are discussed. Aviation physiology, work capacity, pilot performance, blood chemistry, weightlessness effects, altitude and motion sickness, radiation damage, and the spectral rendition of vestibular nystagmus are among the topics covered.

N87-25735# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
CURRENT PROBLEMS OF AVIATION PHYSIOLOGY

N. M. RUDNYY and V. A. BODROV In its USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 p 1-11 29 Apr. 1987 Transl. into ENGLISH from Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Aviakosmicheskaya Meditsina (Moscow, USSR), v. 21, no. 1, Jan. - Feb. 1987 p 4-11
Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01

A survey of current research concerns in the area of aviation physiology is given. Medical support of flight personnel, altitude sickness, personnel selection, hypoxia, motion sickness, visual displays, electroencephalographic investigations of the cerebral cortex, pilot training, and flight personnel fatigue are among the topics discussed.

R.J.F.

N87-25736# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
PROBLEMS OF ASSESSING HUMAN FUNCTIONAL CAPACITIES AND PREDICTING HEALTH STATUS

S. G. SALIVON In its USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 p 12-18 29 Apr. 1987 Transl. into ENGLISH from Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Aviakosmicheskaya Meditsina (Moscow, USSR), v. 21, no. 1, Jan. - Feb. 1987 p 12-17
Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01

Reports dealing with assessments of human functional capabilities and health prediction are reviewed. Emphasis is placed on a systemic approach to the study of the functional abilities of the healthy man and prediction of his health status. Interactions in the man-environment system and hierarchical patterns of the regulation of various functional systems are considered. Author

N87-25738# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
DYNAMICS OF HORMONES, SUGAR AND ELECTROLYTES UNDER HYPODYNAMIC CONDITIONS ACCORDING TO BLOOD BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS

V. V. MAKAROVSKIY, YU. P. REZNIKOV, A. F. KHALANGOT, and S. A. ZINKOVSKAYA In its USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 p 25-32 29 Apr. 1987 Transl. into ENGLISH from Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Aviakosmicheskaya Meditsina (Moscow, USSR), v. 21, no. 1, Jan. - Feb. 1987 p 21-27
Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01

Time-course variations in hormones, carbohydrates and electrolytes (specifically, cortisol, aldosterone, testosterone, T3, T4, sugar, potassium, sodium and chlorides) in the blood of essentially healthy men, aged 19 to 59 years, kept for 30 days in a closed life support system were measured. Subjects aged 48 to 59 years who performed regular exercises showed a higher stability of potassium, sodium and chlorides and a normalization of hormones by test day 30 in contrast to other groups of subjects. Author

N87-25739# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
EFFECT OF WEIGHTLESSNESS AND HYPOKINESIA ON VELOCITY AND STRENGTH PROPERTIES OF HUMAN MUSCLES

L. S. GRIGORYEVA and I. B. KOZLOVSKAYA *In its* USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 p 33-37 29 Apr. 1987 Transl. into ENGLISH from Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Aviakosmicheskaya Meditsina (Moscow, USSR), v. 21, no. 1, Jan. - Feb. 1987 p 27-30

Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01

The effects of short- and long-term microgravity and prolonged bed rest on velocity and strength parameters of leg muscles were measured by isokinetic dynamometry. It was found that long-term exposure to microgravity produced a more distinct decline of muscle strength than short-term exposure. Prolonged bed-rest led to greater strength losses than microgravity of comparable duration.

Author

N87-25740# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
PROBABILITY OF ALTITUDE DECOMPRESSION DISORDERS AS A FUNCTION OF DURATION OF PRE-EXPOSURE TO HYPOBARIC ATMOSPHERE

V. I. CHADOV, A. S. TSIVILASHVILI, and L. R. ISEYEV *In its* USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 p 38-42 29 Apr. 1987 Transl. into ENGLISH from Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Aviakosmicheskaya Meditsina (Moscow, USSR), v. 21, no. 1, Jan. - Feb. 1987 p 30-33

Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01

Healthy volunteers, aged 21 to 47, were kept in an altitude chamber. Before decompression to a residual pressure of 293.3 GPa, the test subjects were consecutively exposed to 1120 GPa for two hours and then to 733.3 GPa for 24, 18 or 12 hours. At 293.3 GPa the test subjects performed a moderate workload for 6 hours. It was concluded that prior to the use of a space suit with a working pressure of 0.3 kgf/square cm (293.3 GPa), the time of exposure to a hypobaric normoxic (29 to 30 percent O₂) atmosphere with the total barometric pressure 733.3 GPa should not be less than 18 hours and it should preferably be 24 hours. In this situation decompression safety of 6 hours of extravehicular activity can be predicted with high probability.

Author

N87-25741# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
SOME INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTIONS OF HUMAN ADAPTATION TO ALTITUDE

T. V. BEREZOVSKIY, T. V. SEREBROVSKAYA, and A. A. IVASHKEVICH *In its* USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 p 43-48 29 Apr. 1987 Transl. into ENGLISH from Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Aviakosmicheskaya Meditsina (Moscow, USSR), v. 21, no. 1, Jan. - Feb. 1987 p 34-37

Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01

Two groups of healthy men, natives of lowlands who for one year lived and worked in chronic hypoxia (Group 1 at an altitude of 1680 m with P sub O sub 2 equals 120 mm Hg and Group 2 at an altitude of 3650 with P sub O sub 2 equals 90 mm Hg), were examined. The subjects showed a higher sensitivity of the respiratory system to hypoxia, an enhanced lung ventilation and circulation, a lower gas exchange and work capacity. Blood and metabolic test results are given.

Author

N87-25742# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
ATROPINE TEST DISTINCTIONS IN INDIVIDUALS OF DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS

KH. KH. YARULLIN and N. P. ARTAMONOVA *In its* USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 p 49-55 29 Apr. 1987 Transl. into ENGLISH from Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Aviakosmicheskaya Meditsina (Moscow, USSR), v. 21, no. 1, Jan. - Feb. 1987 p 37-42

Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01

The diagnostic value of the atropine test was investigated in 47 essentially healthy men of different age groups (25 to 39, 40 to 49 and 50 to 59 years). The cardiovascular responses were evaluated from ECG recorded continuously for an hour after subcutaneous injection of 1.0 to 0.1 percent atropine sulphate. Atropine caused a two-stage effect of the cardiac chronotropic function. The first, bradycarditic, stage was induced by vagal stimulation while the second, tachycarditic, stage was, by contrast, produced by atropine blockade of the acetylcholine effect on m-cholino-receptors of myocardial cells. The atropine effect was identical in sign in all age groups. However, in the young group the bradycarditic effect was more distinct and atropine induced arrhythmias were more frequent. In the 50 to 59 years subjects the tachycarditic effect grew at a slower rate and the electric systole response to a higher heart rate was less pronounced.

Author

N87-25748# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
PRESSURE AND VOLUME PULSATION WITH CHANGE IN SPARE ROOM IN INTRACRANIAL CAVITY

L. G. SIMONOV and A. S. SARIBEKYAN *In its* USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 p 85-92 29 Apr. 1987 Transl. into ENGLISH from Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Aviakosmicheskaya Meditsina (Moscow, USSR), v. 21, no. 1, Jan. - Feb. 1987 p 61-66

Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01

Changes in the amplitude and phase characteristics of pulse variations of volumes and pressures in response to an increase in the intracranial pressure are discussed. The study of 60 neurosurgical patients shows that as the intracranial pressure grows the amplitude of pulse variations of subdural pressure increases to 30 mm Hg and then decreases, the phase characteristics of the pulse waves changing accordingly.

Author

N87-25749# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CENTRAL HEMODYNAMICS, MYOCARDIAL CONTRACTILITY AND LEFT VENTRICULAR WALL TENSION IN ATHLETES AND PATIENTS

B. A. KHODOS and V. L. GABINSKIY *In its* USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 p 93-99 29 Apr. 1987 Transl. into ENGLISH from Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Aviakosmicheskaya Meditsina (Moscow, USSR), v. 21, no. 1, Jan. - Feb. 1987 p 66-71

Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01

The purpose of this study was to extend our knowledge about the athletic heart and improve diagnosis of latent manifestations of cardiac insufficiency. Echocardiography was used to examine central hemodynamics, myocardial contractility and left ventricle wall tension in athletes and patients with ischemic heart disease (IHD) and arterial hypertension at rest and after exercise. The study of time course variations of these parameters revealed different patterns of initial dilation and development of further dilation and hypertrophy. The most sensitive index of contractility was meridional and circular tension of the left ventricular wall which was the lowest in athletes and the highest in IHD patients.

Author

N87-25750# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
SPECTRAL RENDITION OF VESTIBULAR NYSTAGMUS
 A. V. TELEZHNIKOV, V. G. BAZAROV, V. L. TSYGANKOV, M. V. KULIKOVA, and N. S. MISHCHANCHUK *In its USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 p 100-104 29 Apr. 1987 Transl. into ENGLISH from Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Aviakosmicheskaya Meditsina (Moscow, USSR), v. 21, no. 1, Jan. - Feb. 1987 p 71-73*
 Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01

A spectral analysis of an electronystagmogram (ENG) obtained during the Barany rotation test at an angular velocity of 180 degrees/s for 20 s was performed. The spectrum of individual nystagmic movements of the clonic and tonic types were analyzed as a function of change in the relationship of fast and slow phases. Author

N87-25754# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
EFFECT OF ADEQUATE STIMULATION OF VESTIBULAR ANALYZER ON ACOUSTIC EVOKED POTENTIALS WITH AVERAGE LATENCY PERIOD
 V. P. OVSYANIK, E. A. BAKAY, V. V. GURIK, R. SH. KARIMOV, S. L. UDOVIK, and L. S. KOVALENKO *In its USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 p 118-121 29 Apr. 1987 Transl. into ENGLISH from Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Aviakosmicheskaya Meditsina (Moscow, USSR), v. 21, no. 1, Jan. - Feb. 1987 p 80-82*
 Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01

The objective was to analyze changes in amplitude of mean latency period acoustic evoked potentials (MAEP) before and after stimulation of the vestibular analyzer (VA) in subjects differing in vestibular stability. The studies indicate that vestibular stimulation of the chosen intensity leads to a reliable change in amplitude of components of acoustic evoked potentials of average latency period. Reliable differences are particularly significant in individuals with low vestibular stability. At the same time, the level and dynamics of changes in amplitudes of MAEP components after one or several cycles of adequate VA stimulation differed reliably in subjects differing in vestibular stability. Author

N87-25755# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
EVOKED POTENTIALS WITH LONG LATENCY PERIOD IN MAN WITH EXPOSURE TO LINEAR ACCELERATIONS
 V. P. OVSYANIK and S. L. UDOVIK *In its USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 p 122-128 29 Apr. 1987 Transl. into ENGLISH from Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Aviakosmicheskaya Meditsina (Moscow, USSR), v. 21, no. 1, Jan. - Feb. 1987 p 82-87*
 Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01

The objective was to single out complex evoked potentials (CEP) in the bioelectrical activity (BA) of the human cerebral cortex which were induced by linear accelerations. Results indicated that with exposure to linear accelerations of the chosen range it was possible to single out CEP on the encephalogram. There was good reproducibility of parameters under identical conditions for the same subjects. It was learned that a change in head position in relation to the vertical lines leads to change in form and parameters of CEP. Author

N87-25756# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
HUMAN BLOOD LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE ISOZYME COMPOSITION WITH SINGLE EXPOSURE TO ACUTE HYPOXIA, AND ITS LINK TO PHYSICAL WORK CAPACITY
 T. V. SEREBROVSKAYA, A. N. KRASYUK, and V. N. FEDOROVICH *In its USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 p 129-133 29 Apr. 1987 Transl. into ENGLISH from Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Aviakosmicheskaya Meditsina (Moscow, USSR), v. 21, no. 1, Jan. - Feb. 1987 p 87-89*
 Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01

The objective was to investigate changes in lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) isozyme composition of human red blood cells during conditioning with acute hypoxia and to explore possible links between these changes and physical work capacity. Results

revealed that hypoxia conditioning elicits changes in both overall LDH activity in a hemolysate of human blood and its isozyme spectrum. Author

N87-25891*# Texas A&M Univ., College Station. Dept. of Industrial Engineering.
GENERAL PURPOSE ALGORITHMS FOR CHARACTERIZATION OF SLOW AND FAST PHASE NYSTAGMUS
 CHARLES S. LESSARD *In NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program, 1986, Volume 2 31 p Jun. 1987*
 Avail: NTIS HC A13/MF A01 CSCL 06P

In the overall aim for a better understanding of the vestibular and optokinetic systems and their roles in space motion sickness, the eye movement responses to various dynamic stimuli are measured. The vestibulo-ocular reflex (VOR) and the optokinetic response, as the eye movement responses are known, consist of slow phase and fast phase nystagmus. The specific objective is to develop software programs necessary to characterize the vestibulo-ocular and optokinetic responses by distinguishing between the two phases of nystagmus. The overall program is to handle large volumes of highly variable data with minimum operator interaction. The programs include digital filters, differentiation, identification of fast phases, and reconstruction of the slow phase with a least squares fit such that sinusoidal or pseudorandom data may be processed with accurate results. The resultant waveform, slow phase velocity eye movements, serves as input data to the spectral analysis programs previously developed for NASA to analyze nystagmus responses to pseudorandom angular velocity inputs. Author

N87-25900*# Houston Univ., Tex. Dept. of Human Development.
BONE DENSITY IN LIMB-IMMOBILIZED BEAGLES: AN ANIMAL MODEL FOR BONE LOSS IN WEIGHTLESSNESS
 IRA WOLINSKY *In NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program, 1986, Volume 2 6 p Jun. 1987*
 Avail: NTIS HC A13/MF A01 CSCL 06B

Prolonged weightlessness in man in space flight results in a slow progressive demineralization of bone accompanied by an increased calcium output in the urine resulting in negative calcium balances. This possibly irreversible bone loss may constitute a serious limiting factor to long duration manned space flight. In order to seek and test preventative measures an appropriate ground based animal model simulating weightlessness is necessary. Use of the mature Beagle in limb immobilization has been documented as an excellent model for orthopedic research since this animal most closely simulates the phenomenon of bone loss with regards to growth, remodeling, structure, chemistry and mineralization. The purpose of this project is to develop a research protocol for the study of bone loss in Beagles during and after cast immobilization of a hindleg; research will then be initiated. Author

N87-26497# Wake Forest Univ., Winston-Salem, N.C. Medical Imaging Research and Magnetic Resonance Center.
INTRODUCTION TO DYNAMIC EFFECTS AND INTERCOMPARISON IN THE MR (MAGNETIC RESONANCE) IMAGING PROCESS: FOUR SHORT REPORTS ON MRI DYNAMICAL AND INTERCOMPARATIVE PHENOMENA
 P. R. MORAN Aug. 1986 40 p Sponsored by National Cancer Inst., Bethesda, Md.
 (PB87-175865; BGSM/RAD/NMR-860816) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06P

The report provides a brief history of early measurement methods for blood flow, using nuclear magnetic resonance, prior to successful implementation on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scanners in 1983; it gives also a description of principles and performance of a commercial blood flowmetry system using continuous-wave magnetic resonance and the flow-driven adiabatic

passage phenomenon. For performance assessment of all MRI systems, the principles underlying all dynamic data acquisition behaviors are presented for an understanding of the concepts involved, and a contrast/detail assessment method, using a new kind of digitally analyzed phantom, is described. GRA

N87-26498# Health Effects Research Lab., Research Triangle Park, N. C.

MODELING OZONE ABSORPTION IN THE LOWER RESPIRATORY TRACT

J. H. OVERTON and F. J. MILLER Apr. 1987 19 p
(PB87-182697; EPA-600/D-87-129) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06P

A dosimetry simulation model was developed for predicting the local absorption of ozone (O₃) in the lower respiratory tract (LRT) of animals and man. The model takes into account species LRT anatomy and ventilatory characteristics, transport in the lumen and air spaces, loss of O₃ to the liquid lining, and transport and chemical reactions in the liquid lining, and underlying tissues and capillaries. Basic biological concepts and the mathematical formulation of the model are briefly outlined and the results of several investigations presented. Predicted values of LRT uptake are compared to experimental O₃ uptake data in humans, showing good agreement over the range of experimental tidal volumes and breathing frequencies. The effect of airway path distance on centriacinar O₃ dose is explored; large variation in dose for the first alveolated ducts in a rat are predicted. Human and rat generational doses vs. generation are plotted together for comparison; the curves demonstrate a remarkable similarity with regards to shape and structure. Author

N87-26499# Texas Technological Univ., Lubbock.

DEVELOPMENT OF A SIMPLE PROCEDURE FOR PREDICTING THE EFFECTS OF HEAT ON UNDERGROUND MINERS Final Report

J. D. RAMSEY and C. L. BURFORD 1986 126 p
(Contract PHS-NIOSH-210-81-6104)
(PB87-164455) Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 06P

Heat stress indices were evaluated to determine the simplest and yet sufficiently accurate method for determining heat exposure in underground mining situations. There was no simple method found to obtain the desired information. Carrying, positioning, and reading instruments for climatic measurements in underground mines created difficult and hazardous situations for the observers and also interfered with the activities of the miners, thus leading to incorrect data being collected. A Heat Stress Dosimeter (HSD) was designed to be worn by the miners, thus eliminating the majority of the problems encountered with other systems. The device consists of a miniaturized, self-contained environmental and physiological monitoring and recording system, and was designed based upon the Vitalog PMS-8 eight channel data converter and memory. Author

N87-26500# Kayser Threde G.m.b.H., Munich (West Germany).
DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF AN INTEGRATED EXPERIMENT SYSTEM FOR SLED EXPERIMENTS DURING THE FIRST SPACELAB MISSION Final Report, Oct. 1984

WOLFGANG BANGERT, WOLFGANG BRUZEK, and WERNER MOLDENHAUER Bonn, West Germany BMFT Dec. 1986 267 p In GERMAN; ENGLISH summary Sponsored by BMFT (BMFT-FB-W-86-013; ISSN-0170-1339; ETN-87-99904) Avail: NTIS HC A12/MF A01; Fachinformationszentrum, Karlsruhe, West Germany DM 43

A Spacelab sled, for research concerning the function of the human vestibular apparatus and its interaction with other space orientation systems, and for studies on space sickness was developed. The concept, realization, and utilization of the stimulation and measurement devices prior to, during, and after the mission, and the execution of the experiments are described. ESA

N87-26501# Technische Hogeschool, Eindhoven (Netherlands). Dept. of Electrical Engineering.

RESEARCH ON MODELS FOR THE TRANSIENT SYSTEM OF THE VISUAL SYSTEM M.S. Thesis

K. H. WONG 1986 119 p
(ETN-87-90134) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01

A spatiotemporal model for the transient channel of the human visual system, to predict the detection of relatively large, and fast changing stimuli was developed. The model consists of a spatiotemporal filter and (in cascade) a temporal filter. The spatiotemporal filter is called the lateral membrane, a two-dimensional spatial structure modeled as an electric transmission line of a very low temporal order. Quantitatively the membrane and the temporal filter are parameterized on basis of the impulse response of disks with relatively large diameter (1 deg field). Computer simulations of the transient system were compared with measured data. For not too large stimulus disk diameter model results are good. ESA

N87-26502# Naval Aerospace Medical Inst., Pensacola, Fla.

TRIAZOLAM - PERFORMANCE SIDE EFFECTS: VESTIBULAR, MUSCULOSKELETAL, AND COMPLEX PERFORMANCE TESTS Interim Report

D. M. MURDOCH, J. M. LENTZ, G. G. REAMS, and C. A. DEJOHN 4 Mar. 1987 29 p
(AD-A180934; NAMRL-1327) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06O

Transient insomnia preceding or during intense military aviation operations has, in some cases, been treated by short-acting benzodiazepines like temazepam or triazolam. This study evaluated selected physiological and performance side effects of triazolam (0.25 mg) administered to nine men and one woman. Each subject completed drug and placebo testing, which started at one and eight hours following drug administration. Testing included measures of balance, fine motor movement, two-dimensional tracking, tilt table, tri-service performance assessment battery, pulmonary function, bike ergometer, and strength/endurance. This dose of triazolam produced no significant change in any of the tests with the exception of the balance tests. This study did not identify any significant performance side effects that would disqualify this agent for acute short-term use against insomnia sometimes encountered in the military aviation environment. GRA

53

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

Includes psychological factors; individual and group behavior; crew training and evaluation; and psychiatric research.

A87-43219#

AN ANALYSIS OF THE FLYING TRAINING DEFICIENCY (FTD) ELIMINATION OF THE JASDF UNDERGRADUATE PILOT TRAINING

ZENJI TAKASHIMA and MIYAKO OKAUKE Japan Air Self Defence Force, Aeromedical Laboratory, Reports (ISSN 0023-2858), vol. 27, June 1986, p. 27-35. In Japanese, with abstract in English.

Recent findings on FTD elimination in the JASDF undergraduate pilot training program are described. It was found that landing and airwork were the main reasons for elimination in the early phases, while IFR, navigation, and formation played important roles in the later phases. Among the personality traits, overtension was the most dominant factor for FTD elimination in most phases. K.K.

A87-43581

THE DYNAMICS OF PHYSIOLOGICAL INDICES DURING MINUTE-INTERVAL TIME JUDGMENTS [DINAMIKA FIZIOLOGICHESKIKH POKAZATELEI PRI VOSPROIZVEDENII MINUTNOGO INTERVALA VREMENI]

O. S. RAEVSKAIA and T. D. DZHEBRAILOVA (Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Normal'noi Fiziologii, Moscow, USSR) Fiziologiya Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 13, Mar.-Apr. 1987, p. 201-206. In Russian. refs

Normal male subjects were asked to mentally count minute-long intervals, and the parameters of ECG, EEG, and cutaneous galvanic reaction (CGR) were recorded during the periods of rest, the 'ready' period, and the counting period. With respect to the duration of the subjective 'minute' and the precision of the minute reproductions, all subjects could be grouped into three categories. Subjects producing relatively long (about 90 s) 'minutes' had relatively low levels of activation both at rest and during the counting: a well-expressed alpha EEG rhythm of occipital leads, low-energy beta rhythms of forehead leads, and high variation of the ECG R-R interval. The same subjects exhibited high values of vegetative indices (high CGR to the 'ready' signals and high variability in the R-R intervals during transition from rest to counting). On the other hand, subjects in the 'short-minute' (about 52 s) category exhibited relatively high levels of activation, but low values of vegetative indices. I.S.

A87-43686

LINEAR DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS IN A SYSTEM OF OCCUPATIONAL PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL SELECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF OPERATORS [LINEINYI DISKRIMINANTNYI ANALIZ V SISTEME PROFESSIONAL'NOGO PSIKHOFIZIOLOGICHESKOGO OTBORA I RASPREDELENIYA OPERATOROV]

R. N. KOROBV, A. M. PARACHEV, and I. B. SLIUSAR Voenno-Meditsinskii Zhurnal (ISSN 0026-9050), March 1987, p. 42-44. In Russian.

The method of linear discriminant analysis was developed for occupational psychophysiological selection and classification of subjects undergoing tests for three operator classes: conventional-type operators, stereotype operators, and operators of nonstereotype specialties. The psychophysiological indices and the methodology used in the procedure for obtaining the efficiency parameters for the three operator categories are described. It is shown that the subjects found to be fit for the activity in the conventional-operator category are also fit for the other two categories, whereas those found fit for a nonstereotype specialty also have an aptitude for efficient performance of stereotype work. I.S.

A87-43774

CONTENT, VARIETY, AND AUGMENTATION OF SIMULATED VISUAL SCENES FOR TEACHING AIR-TO-GROUND ATTACK

GAVAN LINTERN (Illinois, University, Savoy), KAREN E. THOMLEY-YATES, BRIAN E. NELSON (Essex Corp., Orlando, FL), and STANLEY N. ROSCOE (ILLIANA Aviation Sciences, Las Cruces, NM) Human Factors (ISSN 0018-7208), vol. 29, Feb. 1987, p. 45-59. refs

The Visual Technology Research Simulator was used for a quasi-transfer-of-training study in which 32 military pilots were taught to deliver bombs from a 30-deg dive. Scene content had a strong and consistent effect on performance and on differential transfer. A landscape scene that contained buildings, roads, and rectangular fields was better than a schematic grid pattern for both training and transfer. Scene variety in training did not benefit transfer, and there is a distinct possibility that it can interfere with early learning. Augmented feedback proved to be a potent instructional variable, but one that showed complex effects. It helped inexperienced pilots with their dive pitch control, and it helped the more experienced pilots with their longitudinal bombing error. The data presented here have strong implications for design and use of flight training simulators in that they indicate the importance of scene content and augmented feedback as training variables. Author

A87-44708

ADVANCES IN FLIGHT SIMULATION - VISUAL AND MOTION SYSTEMS; PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, LONDON, ENGLAND, APR. 29-MAY 1, 1986

Conference sponsored by the Royal Aeronautical Society. London, Royal Aeronautical Society, 1986, 346 p. For individual items see A87-44709 to A87-44728.

Papers are presented on air-to-air refueling simulation; the effectiveness of flight simulation in training KC-10 pilots in receiver refueling; applications of low cost visual simulation for basic pilot training; vestibular models for design and evaluation of flight simulator motion; the design of motion simulation software with digital filtering techniques; and motion software for a research flight simulator. Topics discussed include the fundamentals of simulator cockpit motion generation; requirements for effective flight simulator displays; visual cuing requirements in flight simulation; optical information for flight simulation; and the integration of a six-axis motion system and a wide angle visual system inside a dome. Consideration is given to simulator sickness; FLIR simulation in pilot training; visual systems development; area-of-interest displays using laser illumination; engineering and human visual issues in the development of a fiber-optic helmet mounted display; and training perceptual-motor skills. I.F.

A87-44709

EFFECTIVENESS OF FLIGHT SIMULATION IN TRAINING KC-10 PILOTS IN RECEIVER REFUELING

MICHAEL J. WILD (American Airlines Training Corp., Fort Worth, TX) IN: Advances in flight simulation - visual and motion systems; Proceedings of the International Conference, London, England, Apr. 29-May 1, 1986. London, Royal Aeronautical Society, 1986, p. 8-24.

The transfer of receiver refueling performance from the simulator to the aircraft is investigated by testing KC-10 and KC-135 pilot trainees in the receiver refueling task under day and night conditions. The receiver refueling performance scores of each pilot were measured during simulator and aircraft refueling missions; the performance scores were determined from the elapsed time the receiver pilot is connected to the tanker in air refueling boom prior to disconnect. The visual capabilities of the simulator are evaluated using questionnaires. It is observed that there is no significant difference in performance scores between the last simulator mission and the first aircraft mission, and that the visual capabilities of the simulator are similar to those of the aircraft. It is noted that effectiveness of simulator training will reduce the need for aircraft training and thereby improve safety and reduce costs. I.F.

A87-44710

FUTURE APPLICATIONS OF LOW COST VISUAL SIMULATION FOR BASIC PILOT TRAINING

IAN A. WORMOLD (RAF, Central Flying School, England) IN: Advances in flight simulation - visual and motion systems; Proceedings of the International Conference, London, England, Apr. 29-May 1, 1986. London, Royal Aeronautical Society, 1986, p. 25-35.

The use and benefits of visual simulation in RAF pilots training are discussed. The systems approach to training students on the tandem seat, high performance, turboprop aircraft is described. Consideration is given to low-level navigation training, the visual circuit, simulation qualifications, solo general handling, emergency training, night flying, and instrument flying. The role of instructors in training pilots, and their training are examined. I.F.

A87-44716

VISUAL CUEING REQUIREMENTS IN FLIGHT SIMULATION

A. R. BUFFETT (Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, England) IN: Advances in flight simulation - visual and motion systems; Proceedings of the International Conference, London, England, Apr. 29-May 1, 1986. London, Royal Aeronautical Society, 1986, p. 127-157. refs

The requirements for visual cuing in flight simulators are described. Human visual perception is discussed in terms of the

detection of images and the perception of three-dimensional space. The reduction of visual and space perception cues in the flight simulator; technological limitations in the areas of optical quality image content, display and projection methods; and the cost-effectiveness of producing real visual images are examined. The visual cues applicable to civilian fixed-wing aircraft, civilian helicopter, military fixed-wing aircraft, and military helicopter flight simulations are defined. I.F.

A87-44718

OPTICAL INFORMATION FOR FLIGHT SIMULATION

D. H. OWEN (Ohio State University, Columbus) IN: Advances in flight simulation - visual and motion systems; Proceedings of the International Conference, London, England, Apr. 29-May 1, 1986. London, Royal Aeronautical Society, 1986, p. 170-190. (Contract AF-AFOSR-81-0078; F33615-83-K-0038)

The usefulness of optical information in detecting and guiding self-motion during flight is evaluated using empirical tests. Functional and contextual variables, which affect sensitivity to changes in self-motion, are defined; the operational differences between these two optical variables are described. Self-motion events which represent loss in altitude from flight at a constant altitude or loss in speed from flight at a constant speed are examined. Global optical texture density, and the relation between control of self-motion and optical flow-pattern variables are analyzed. It is observed that both self-scaled and environment-scaled information are useful, and their applicability varies with the task being performed. I.F.

A87-44719

OPTICAL FLOW - THE KEY TO INTEGRATION OF VISUAL AND VESTIBULAR MOTION CUEING

M. E. C. ROBERTS and P. M. MURRAY (Rediffusion Simulation, Ltd., Crawley, England) IN: Advances in flight simulation - visual and motion systems; Proceedings of the International Conference, London, England, Apr. 29-May 1, 1986. London, Royal Aeronautical Society, 1986, p. 191-203. refs

Factors which affect the successful integration of vestibular and visual motion cueing are examined. The upper and lower frequency motion limits for a motion system are given. The interaction between motion and visual simulation systems is studied. The effects of brightness, contrast, and refresh rate on the simulation of smooth apparent motion, and human sensitivity to apparent motion are investigated. A zone in which visual and motion cues interact is defined, and it is noted that apparent motion is essential for integrating the motion and visual systems. I.F.

A87-44723

CREATING DE-BRIEFING TOOLS FROM SYSTEM PERFORMANCE DATA

J. C. SIMONS (Systems Research Laboratories, Inc., Dayton, OH), B. D. PURVIS, and J. J. SKELLY (USAF, Harry G. Armstrong Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH) IN: Advances in flight simulation - visual and motion systems; Proceedings of the International Conference, London, England, Apr. 29-May 1, 1986. London, Royal Aeronautical Society, 1986, p. 238-251.

A debriefing system based on Baddeley's (1982) concept of interactive context, which emphasizes the active role of the subject in organizing and storing the experience of unfolding information, is described. Summary statistics and planned and profile views of simulated mission segments were used to create recall probes. The processes for selecting debriefing probes and recall probes are discussed. The frequency of use of the probes by the pilots, and the frequency of pilot response during debriefs on mission events are analyzed. It is observed that altitude, course, and surrounding terrain probes were used for low-level navigation responses; discrete altitude, surrounding terrain, and prohibited area probes aided in minimum altitude crossing responses; discrete altitude, prohibited area envelope, and maneuvering techniques were employed for prohibited area performance responses; and course, altitude, and discrete airspeed data generated precise flight path control responses. I.F.

A87-44724

CONSIDERATIONS FOR FLIR SIMULATION IN PILOT TRAINING

J. L. DAVIES (Rediffusion Simulation, Ltd., Crawley, England) IN: Advances in flight simulation - visual and motion systems; Proceedings of the International Conference, London, England, Apr. 29-May 1, 1986. London, Royal Aeronautical Society, 1986, p. 252-263.

The training of pilots to use FLIR is examined. The basic principles upon which the FLIR system operates, and the advantages of IR image generation versus visual image generation are discussed. The procedures involved in the computer generation of IR images are described. The use of the low altitude navigation and targeting IR system (Lantirn) for low-altitude, night, and adverse flight operations is considered. A three-level scheme for teaching pilots how to use the Lantirn system, which involves training on a generic IR trainer, a Lantirn part-task trainer, and operational flight trainer, is proposed. I.F.

A87-44728

TRAINING PERCEPTUAL-MOTOR SKILLS

J. M. FLACH (Illinois, University, Urbana) IN: Advances in flight simulation - visual and motion systems; Proceedings of the International Conference, London, England, Apr. 29-May 1, 1986. London, Royal Aeronautical Society, 1986, p. 314-321. refs

The theme of this paper is that current approaches to the development of training strategies have failed to sufficiently analyze the consistent mapping between visual feedback and action. The hypothesis is that an effective training program will be one that highlights consistent stimulus/control relationships. In order to develop these training programs research is needed to identify the relevant stimulus dimensions for flight control. Author

A87-46439

CRM - A DIFFERENT APPROACH TO HUMAN FACTORS TRAINING

WILLIAM R. TAGGART ICAO Bulletin, vol. 42, May 1987, p. 13-16.

The development of a cockpit resource management (CRM) program, which focuses on crew resources and crew coordination in flight deck operation, in order to improve safety margins on commercial flights is examined. The issues a CRM program should address are discussed. The key elements of a CRM program are: inquiry, advocacy, conflict resolution, decision making, and critique. The basic components of a CRM program include a self-study module, baseline CRM seminar experience, the extension of CRM to other forms of training, and a method to validate and measure the results of the training. Each of these components of a CRM program are described. An example displaying the usefulness of CRM programs is presented. I.F.

A87-46440

ATC SIMULATION ASSURES TRAINING FLEXIBILITY

TOBIAS FURNEAUX (Thorn EMI Electronics, Ltd., Computer Systems Div., Wells, England) ICAO Bulletin, vol. 42, May 1987, p. 21-23.

The use of simulation for ATC training is discussed. The main advantages of simulation training are its flexibility, which allows the intensity and workload to be varied, and low costs compared to training in a live environment. A new simulation system, which has three simulators each based on a computer with an 0.75 megabyte memory with an operating speed of up to 3 million instructions/sec, is described. Each simulator has two sets of consoles and each console has two plan position indicator displays for surveillance radar, and one precision approach radar display. The operation of this simulator is discussed. A block diagram of the ATC radar simulator is presented. I.F.

N87-25737# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INFORMATION AND ACTIVATION, AND MENTAL WORK CAPACITY OF OPERATORS

K. K. IOSELIANI and B. N. RYZHOV *In its* USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 p 19-24 29 Apr. 1987 Transl. into ENGLISH from Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Aviakosmicheskaya Meditsina (Moscow, USSR), v. 21, no. 1, Jan. - Feb. 1987 p 17-21
 Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01

The diagnostic potential of a method used to assess mental performance of operators based on a combined application of the information carrying and psychophysiological expenditures of man is discussed. Psychophysiological cost was measured with respect to automatic responses and psychic stress. It was found that the extremums of the relationship between information and activation parameters were invariant. The data obtained suggest that the information-activation relationship may be used to advantage in the clinical and physiological evaluation of operators. Author

N87-25752# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
DYNAMICS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE DURING PERFORMANCE OF PROFESSIONAL WORK CONSISTING OF AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL

A. F. DENISOV *In its* USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 p 109-113 29 Apr. 1987 Transl. into ENGLISH from Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Aviakosmicheskaya Meditsina (Moscow, USSR), v. 21, Jan. - Feb. 1987 p 76-78
 Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01

The dynamics of the mental states of air traffic controllers exposed to professional workloads were studied. Seventy air traffic controllers up to 35 years of age, with an average work tenure of seven years were studied. Author

N87-25753# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
CONCEPTIONS OF AUTOMATION OF STUDIES OF OPERATOR PERFORMANCE

V. M. DROZHZHIN *In its* USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 p 114-117 29 Apr. 1987 Transl. into ENGLISH from Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Aviakosmicheskaya Meditsina (Moscow, USSR), v. 21, no. 1, Jan. - Feb. 1987 p 78-80
 Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01

Some possibilities relative to organizing the study of pilot performance on a model of computer engineering are discussed. The organization of microprocessor systems, graphic display of data, and the preprocessing of physiological curves at the pace of the experiment are discussed. R.J.F.

N87-25757# Army Research Inst. of Environmental Medicine, Natick, Mass.**MOOD STATES AT 1600 AND 4300 METERS TERRESTRIAL ALTITUDE**

BARBARA L. SHUKITT and LOUIS E. BANDERET Jan. 1987 19 p
 (AD-A179901) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 05I

Personal anecdotes suggest that ascent to high altitude can cause mood changes such as depression, apathy, and drowsiness. Behaviors at high altitude indicate that people can become more argumentative, irritable, or euphoric. Since there are few systematic and quantitative studies assessing the effects of altitude on mood, this study compared moods at two different altitudes and times of day (morning - evening) using a standardized scale. The Clyde Mood Scale was used twice daily to determine self-rated moods in 19 males and 16 females. Baseline values were determined at 200 m; moods were then assessed at 4300 m with one group and at 1600 m with a second group. Friendliness, clear thinking, dizziness, sleepiness, and unhappiness were affected at 4300 m. Only sleepiness changed at 1600 m. At 4300 m, moods differed from baseline on the day arrival (1-4 hours), differed even more after one day (18 - 28 hours), and returned to baseline levels by day 2 (42 - 52 hours). Morning and evening values did not differ at 200, 1600, or 4300 m, except for sleepiness at 4300 m.

Therefore, mood states have a characteristic time course at altitude which is similar to that for acute mountain sickness symptomatology. GRA

N87-25758# Materials Research Labs., Ascot Vale (Australia).
THE EFFECT OF INSTANTANEOUS FIELD OF VIEW ON SEARCH RATE FOR SINGLE TARGETS OVER A WIDE FIELD

C. J. WOODRUFF and M. FOLKARD Nov. 1986 24 p
 (AD-A180199; MRL-R-1032) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 17E

The effect of the instantaneous field-of-view in searching a complex, wide-angle field viewed at fixed resolution was examined by simulation. The results show a decelerated improvement with instantaneous field-of-view over the range 6.9 deg to 55 deg for a 55 deg search field. This improvement was attributable to increased slewing rate of the search window. GRA

N87-25759# Systems Control Technology, Inc., Arlington, Va.
AERONAUTICAL DECISION MAKING FOR HELICOPTER PILOTS

RICHARD ADAMS and JACK THOMPSON Feb. 1987 133 p
 (Contract DTFA01-80-C-10080)
 (AD-A180325; DOT/FAA/PM-86/45) Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 01C

Aviation accident data indicate that the majority of aircraft mishaps are due to judgment errors. This training manual is part of a project to develop materials and techniques to help improve pilot decision making. This manual is designed to explain the risks associated with helicopter flying activities, the underlying behavioral causes of typical accidents, and the effects of stress on pilot decision making. It provides a means for the individual pilot to develop an Attitude Profile through a self-assessment inventory and provides detailed explanations of pre-flight and in-flight stress management techniques. The assumption is that pilots receiving this training will develop a positive attitude toward safety and the ability to effectively manage stress while recognizing and avoiding unnecessary risk. The examples used are taken from real accident and incident reports. GRA

N87-25760*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.**WORKSHOP ON WORKLOAD AND TRAINING, AND EXAMINATION OF THEIR INTERACTIONS: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

EMANUEL DONCHIN (Illinois Univ., Urbana-Champaign.), SANDRA G. HART, and EARL J. HARTZELL Jul. 1987 40 p Workshop held in Carmel, Calif., 5-10 Jan. 1986
 (NASA-TM-89459; A-87212; NAS 1.15:89459) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 05H

The goal of the workshop was to bring together experts in the fields of workload and training and representatives from the Dept. of Defense and industrial organizations who are responsible for specifying, building, and managing advanced, complex systems. The challenging environments and requirements imposed by military helicopter missions and space station operations were presented as the focus for the panel discussions. The workshop permitted a detailed examination of the theoretical foundations of the fields of training and workload, as well as their practical applications. Furthermore, it created a forum where government, industry, and academic experts were able to examine each other's concepts, values, and goals. The discussions pointed out the necessity for a more efficient and effective flow of information among the groups represented. The executive summary describes the rationale of the meeting, summarizes the primary points of discussion, and lists the participants and some of their summary comments.

Author

N87-25761*# Georgia Inst. of Tech., Atlanta. Center for Man-Machine Systems Research.

OPERATOR FUNCTION MODELING: AN APPROACH TO COGNITIVE TASK ANALYSIS IN SUPERVISORY CONTROL SYSTEMS Annual Report

CHRISTINE M. MITCHELL Aug. 1987 12 p

(Contract NAG2-413)

(NASA-CR-181180; NAS 1.26:181180) Avail: NTIS HC A01/MF A01 CSCL 051

In a study of models of operators in complex, automated space systems, an operator function model (OFM) methodology was extended to represent cognitive as well as manual operator activities. Development continued on a software tool called OFMdraw, which facilitates construction of an OFM by permitting construction of a heterarchic network of nodes and arcs. Emphasis was placed on development of OFMspert, an expert system designed both to model human operation and to assist real human operators. The system uses a blackboard method of problem solving to make an on-line representation of operator intentions, called ACTIN (actions interpreter). J.P.B.

N87-26503# Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, Brunswick (West Germany). Abteilung Flaechenflugzeuge.

HANDLING QUALITIES AND PILOT BEHAVIOR DURING INVESTIGATIONS ON A GROUND SIMULATOR WITH A SIDESTICK CONTROLLER

DIETRICH ALTENKIRCH Sep. 1986 40 p In GERMAN; ENGLISH summary

(DFVLR-MITT-86-20; ISSN-0176-7739; ETN-87-99680) Avail:

NTIS HC A03/MF A01; DFVLR, Cologne, West Germany DM 16

A pilot training procedure for rating the handling qualities of a transport aircraft was performed with three test pilots using a moving cockpit ground simulator. The emphasis was on the assessment of the flying qualities of future flight control systems in landing approach and landing tasks. The controller was a displacement sidestick with fixed force gradients. Cooper-Harper pilot ratings and special effort ratings, as well as statistical values computed from measured performance data of the pilot/aircraft system are presented for all pilots as a function of the aircraft configuration. ESA

N87-26504# Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, Hamburg (West Germany). Abteilung Luft- und Raumfahrtpsychologie.

TEMPERAMENT-STRUCTURE SCALES (TSS), TEST MANUAL
PETER MASCHKE Nov. 1986 73 p In GERMAN; ENGLISH summary Report will also be announced as translation (ESA-TT-1069)

(DFVLR-FB-86-58; ISSN-0171-1342; ETN-87-99898) Avail:

NTIS HC A04/MF A01; DFVLR, Cologne, West Germany DM 23.50

A 10 dimensional personality questionnaire for the selection of aviation personnel is described. The dimensions are: motivation, emotional stability, rigidity, extroversion, aggressiveness, vitality, dominance, personal warmth, spoiledness, and mobility. ESA

N87-26505*# Texas Univ., Austin. Dept. of Psychology.

DETERMINANTS OF INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP PERFORMANCE
Final Technical Report, 1 Dec. 1981 - 31 May 1985

ROBERT L. HELMREICH 1986 10 p

(Contract NAG2-137)

(NASA-CR-181178; NAS 1.26:181178) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 051

A broad exploration of individual and group/organizational factors that influence performance in demanding environments such as space and air transport was undertaken. Primary efforts were directed toward defining critical issues, developing new methodologies for the assessment of performance in such environments, and developing new measures of personality and attitudes as predictors of performance. Substantial clarification of relevant issues for research and validation was achieved. A reliable instrument to assess crewmembers' attitudes regarding crew

coordination and flightdeck management was validated. Major efforts in data collection to validate concepts were initiated. The results suggest that substantial improvements can be made in the prediction of performance and in the selection of crewmembers for aviation and space. Author

N87-26506 Texas Univ., Austin.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF HUMAN PERCEPTION AND JUDGMENT Ph.D. Thesis

JAMES AUSTIN WRIGHT 1986 128 p

Avail: Univ. Microfilms No. DA8706135

This research is concerned with identifying, evaluating and expanding a method for finding out what knowledge is used by people in making decisions and quantifying its significance to the decision making process. Print quality surveys are analyzed to determine what physical characteristics of printed matter people use to judge between samples and how the physical characteristics affect judgments of preference. Also, a new multidimensional scaling technique based on maximum entropy is compared to the previously preferred method for this type of survey analysis which was based on maximum likelihood. Dissert. Abstr.

N87-26701*# Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park. Dept. of Industrial and Management Systems Engineering.

TRAINING FOR LONG DURATION SPACE MISSIONS

JOSEPH H. GOLDBERG In NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program, 1986, Volume 1 41 p Jun. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A16/MF A01 CSCL 05A

The successful completion of an extended duration manned mission to Mars will require renewed research effort in the areas of crew training and skill retention techniques. The current estimate of inflight transit time is about nine months each way, with a six month surface visit, an order of magnitude beyond previous U.S. space missions. Concerns arise when considering the level of skill retention required for highly critical, one time operations such as an emergency procedure or a Mars orbit injection. The factors responsible for the level of complex skill retention are reviewed, optimal ways of refreshing degraded skills are suggested, and a conceptual crew training design for a Mars mission is outlined. Currently proposed crew activities during a Mars mission were reviewed to identify the spectrum of skills which must be retained over a long time period. Skill retention literature was reviewed to identify those factors which must be considered in deciding when and which tasks need retraining. Task, training, and retention interval factors were identified. These factors were then interpreted in light of the current state of spaceflight and adaptive training systems. Author

54

MAN/SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY AND LIFE SUPPORT

Includes human engineering; biotechnology; and space suits and protective clothing.

A87-43123#

SPACECRAFT CONTAMINATION FLIGHT MEASUREMENT PROGRAM

DAVID F. HALL (Aerospace Corp., El Segundo, CA) AIAA, Thermophysics Conference, 22nd, Honolulu, HI, June 8-10, 1987. 6 p. refs

(Contract F04701-85-C-0086)

(AIAA PAPER 87-1624)

An in-flight spacecraft-contamination measurements program is in the engineering phase. The motivation for and goals of this program are discussed. Temperature-controlled quartz-crystal

microbalances and fused-silica mirror calorimeters will be employed as the contamination sensors. The performance requirements and siting of the sensors are discussed. Author

A87-43773

COMPARISON OF SPEECH AND PICTORIAL DISPLAYS IN A COCKPIT ENVIRONMENT

CHRISTOPHER P. ROBINSON (USAF, Aeronautical Systems Div., Wright-Patterson AFB, OH) and RAY E. EBERTS (Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN) Human Factors (ISSN 0018-7208), vol. 29, Feb. 1987, p. 31-44. refs

A current trend in cockpit design is to incorporate synthesized speech to present secondary information. Multiple-resource theories of information processing support this, but theories of stimulus/central-processing/response compatibility suggest that spatial information presented visually may have some advantages over speech if the response is manual. Two experiments compare response performance over single and dual tasks when information was presented pictorially and by speech. Pictorial subjects responded more quickly than did speech subjects. The addition of the visual tracking task in the dual-task condition had a differential effect on performance, depending on the modality of the primary task and the rate at which information was presented. The dual task impeded performance more in the fast and medium presentation rates for the speech condition but had little differential effect across rates for the pictorial condition. Analysis of the error data indicated that subjects in the pictorial condition were better able to maintain the context of the emergency than those in the speech condition. Results are discussed in terms of current theories of information processing. Author

A87-44240

THE STUDY OF CREW WORKLOADS IN THE COCKPIT [UEBER DIE UNTERSUCHUNG VON BELASTUNGEN DER BESATZUNG IM COCKPIT]

ULRICH UNGER (Interflug Gesellschaft fuer Internationalen Flugverkehr mbH, Berlin, East Germany) Technisch-oekonomische Information der zivilen Luftfahrt (ISSN 0232-5012), vol. 23, no. 2, 1987, p. 49-54, 84. In German. refs

Techniques developed at the Leningrad Academy of Civil Aviation to evaluate cockpit hardware and procedures on the basis of the workload imposed on the crew are described and demonstrated, summarizing in part the analysis presented by Unger (1985). The symbolic representation of crew operations and the construction of task algorithms for each crew member on the level of operational units are explained, and the procedures for computing the task intensity for a given algorithm are outlined. As an example, the workload of the copilot of a Tu-134A in lowering the landing gear and landing flaps is analyzed, and the results are presented in tables, graphs, and diagrams. It is suggested that the workloads determined by the present technique can be verified and refined using simulator or flight data. T.K.

A87-44711* Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge.

VESTIBULAR MODELS FOR DESIGN AND EVALUATION OF FLIGHT SIMULATOR MOTION

S. R. BUSSOLARI, R. B. SULLIVAN, and L. R. YOUNG (MIT, Cambridge, MA) IN: Advances in flight simulation - visual and motion systems; Proceedings of the International Conference, London, England, Apr. 29-May 1, 1986. London, Royal Aeronautical Society, 1986, p. 36-46. refs (Contract NAG2-12)

The use of spatial orientation models in the design and evaluation of control systems for motion-base flight simulators is investigated experimentally. The development of a high-fidelity motion drive controller using an optimal control approach based on human vestibular models is described. The formulation and implementation of the optimal washout system are discussed. The effectiveness of the motion washout system was evaluated by studying the response of six motion washout systems to the NASA/AMES Vertical Motion Simulator for a single dash-quick-stop maneuver. The effects of the motion washout system on pilot performance and simulator acceptability are examined. The data

reveal that human spatial orientation models are useful for the design and evaluation of flight simulator motion fidelity. I.F.

A87-44758

A REVIEW AND INVESTIGATION OF AIMING AND TRACKING PERFORMANCE WITH HEAD-MOUNTED SIGHTS

MAXWELL J. WELLS and MICHAEL J. GRIFFIN (Southampton, University, England) IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics (ISSN 0018-9472), vol. SMC-17, Mar.-Apr. 1987, p. 210-221. Sponsorship: Ministry of Defence (Procurement Executive). refs (Contract MOD-ERI/9/4/2040/0363)

The ability to control head movements determines the performance of head-mounted sights. A literature review and the results of a number of laboratory experiments investigating head aiming and tracking performance are presented. The literature review (the results of which are included as a table) revealed that tracking performance may be degraded by in-flight conditions. The experiments measured the frequency response of the head tracking system and systematically investigated, under laboratory conditions, the effects on performance of some of the variables which may be present in an operational environment. These included off-boresight target angle, helmet weight, seating conditions, the amplitude and axis of target motion, and reticle size and shape. It was shown that these variables had a relatively minor effect on performance. It is recommended that the influence of other relevant in-flight variables, such as the restriction due to clothing and personal equipment and the effects of whole-body vibration, should be investigated. Author

A87-45259*# Booz-Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Washington, D. C. THE IMPACT OF INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT ON THE SPACE STATION PROPULSION SYSTEM

GEORGE R. SCHMIDT (Booz-Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Washington, DC) AIAA, SAE, ASME, and ASEE, Joint Propulsion Conference, 23rd, San Diego, CA, June 29-July 2, 1987. 9 p. (Contract NAS8-36526) (AIAA PAPER 87-1864)

The water usage of elements in the Space Station integrated water system (IWS) is discussed, and the parameters affecting the overall water balance and the water-electrolysis propulsion-system requirements are considered. With nominal IWS operating characteristics, extra logistic water resupply (LWR) is found to be unnecessary in the satisfaction of the nominal propulsion requirements. With the consideration of all possible operating characteristics, LWR will not be required in 65.5 percent of the cases, and for 17.9 percent of the cases LWR can be eliminated by controlling the stay time of the Shuttle Orbiter orbiter. R.R.

A87-46704#

ROBOTIC TELEPRESENCE

GEORGE C. MOHR (USAF, Harry G. Armstrong Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH) IN: 1987 Annual Reliability and Maintainability Symposium, Philadelphia, PA, Jan. 27-29, 1987, Proceedings. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1987, p. 25-30. refs

The concept of robotic telepresence, the linking of human hands and eyes with a robot's hands and eyes to permit viewing and manipulating objects from a remote location, is discussed. A 'master-slave' relationship between the human controller and robot is based on closed loop visual, tactile, and force sensing and display, coupled with head, eye, arm, hand, and finger position control of the robotic system. Technological areas requiring increased emphasis include hand-finger position sensing, tactile-force displays, and time-delay control compensation. The concept has application to the performance of maintenance, repair, and construction tasks in a hostile environment to enhance military capability, and for manned operations in both orbital and deep space environments. R.R.

A87-46998

DEVELOPMENT OF ANTI-G SUITS AND THEIR LIMITATIONS

EARL H. WOOD Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, July 1987, p. 699-706. refs

Initial anti-G suits were based on the belief that decreased

A87-47000

AN EXPERIMENTAL MICROCOMPUTER CONTROLLED SYSTEM FOR SYNCHRONIZED PULSATING ANTI-GRAVITY SUIT

THOMAS W. MOORE, JOANNE FOLEY, B. R. SHANKARA REDDY, FRANK KEPICS, and DOV JARON (Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 58, July 1987, p. 710-714. refs (Contract N00014-85-K-0556)

An experimental system to deliver synchronized external pressure pulsations to the lower body is described in this technical note. The system is designed using a microcomputer with a real time interface and an electro-pneumatic subsystem capable of delivering pressure pulses to a modified anti-G suit at a fast rate. It is versatile, containing many options for synchronizing, phasing and sequencing of the pressure pulsations and controlling the pressure level in the suit bladders. Details of its software and hardware are described along with the results of initial testing in a Dynamic Flight Simulator on human volunteers. Author

N87-25751# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. RECOVERY OF SMALL AMOUNTS OF WATER IN THE DESERTG. N. SADIKOV *In its* USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 p 105-108 29 Apr. 1987 Transl. into ENGLISH from Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Aviakosmicheskaya Meditsina (Moscow, USSR), v. 21, no. 1, Jan. - Feb. 1987 p 74-75

Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01

A method is proposed for the recovery of small amounts of water for the support of aircraft crews who have made a forced landing in the desert. The portable emergency kit contains 4 to 5 polyethylene bags, the weight of which would be 320 to 400 g. One can recover 50 to 55 ml of water from a bush of average size for a daily total of 2.2 to 2.4 l. The method involves placing the polyethylene bag over plants and then collecting the water that condenses inside the bag. Author

N87-25762# National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council, Washington, D. C.**AIRLINER CABIN ENVIRONMENT: AIR QUALITY AND SAFETY Final Report**

Aug. 1986 320 p

(Contract DTFA01-85-C-00013)

(PB87-164422; ISBN-0-309-03690-9) Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01 CSCL 13B

The report discusses the adequacy of air quality and standards aboard commercial aircraft for the health and safety of all who fly. Addressed are aspects of cabin air such as the quality of outside air, the quality of onboard air, the extent of pressurization, the characteristics of humidification, the presence of cosmic radiation, contaminants (such as bacteria, fungi, and other microorganisms), and pollutants (such as environmental tobacco smoke, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and ozone) that could be responsible for health problems in the long or short run. It recommends some remedies for problems discovered, and outlines the safety precautions necessary to protect passengers in the event of in-flight fires which produce smoke and fumes. GRA

N87-25763*# Stanford Univ., Calif. Dept. of Mechanical Engineering.

DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF STANFORD/AMES EXTRA-VEHICULAR ACTIVITY (EVA) PREHENSORS Progress Report, Apr. 1986 - Mar. 1987.

LARRY J. LEIFER, J. JAMESON, M. LEBLANC, D. WILSON, E. SABELMAN, and D. SCHWANDT Apr. 1987 46 p (Contract NCC2-295)

(NASA-CR-181116; NAS 1.26:181116) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 05H

A summary is given of progress to date on work proposed in 1983 and continued in 1985, including design iterations on three different types of manually powered prehensors, construction of functional mockups of each and culminating in detailed drawings and specifications for suit-compatible sealed units for testing under realistic conditions. Author

N87-25764# Coast Guard, Washington, D.C. Office of Research and Development.

AN EVALUATION OF HEAT STRAIN MONITORING METHODS FOR WORKERS IN ENCAPSULATING, IMPERMEABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING Final Report

W. D. ELEY May 1987 65 p

(AD-A180555; USCG-D-12-87) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 06J

Heat strain for six young, healthy, acclimated men (mean age 26.2 yrs., weight 84.1 kg) was measured during moderate exercise at various ambient conditions (21.5 C, 28 C, 31.5 C with sunshine), while wearing fully encapsulating chemical protective suits with self-contained breathing apparatus. The total weight of the Coast Guard Chemical Response Suit was 26.3 kg. The subjects performed a total of 35 minutes (20 minutes exercise, as determined by V(O₂) measurements was 383 Kcal/hr. Heart rate and mean skin temperature rose significantly as ambient temperature increased. Under the most adverse ambient condition (31.5 C with sunshine), the mean heart rate and skin temperature were elevated 39.6 bpm and 4.1 C, respectively, over those recorded for control conditions. Significant increases in rectal temperature were not noted. Weight loss was observed only in the most severe ambient environment. The five minute recovery heart rate, recorded at minute 25 after 20 minutes of exercise, increased significantly as ambient temperature conditions became more adverse. It is concluded that wearers of impermeable protective clothing show progressive increases in heat strain as ambient temperature increases. This study indicates that recovery heart rate is probably the best indicator of heat tolerance endpoints for work in encapsulating, impermeable protective clothing. GRA

N87-25765*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. John F. Kennedy Space Center, Cocoa Beach, Fla.

MULTI-ADJUSTABLE HEADBAND Patent Application

PIERCE C. TOOLE, inventor (to NASA), HOWARD E. CHALSON, inventor (to NASA), and WALTER S. BUSSEY, inventor (to NASA) (Planning Research Corp., Kennedy Space Center, Fla.) 8 Aug. 1986 22 p

(NASA-CASE-KSC-11322-1; US-PATENT-APPL-SN-894541)

Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 05H

This invention relates to a headband for a headset having separate coarse and fine adjustment features. The adjustments may be to the axial distance between at least one earpiece element and a side support. Such adjustment to the axial distance varies the pressure exerted on the head of the user. The present fine adjustment feature may be used while the headset is being worn, thereby permitting a user to optimize the amount of pressure between the contending criteria of comfort and keeping the headset in place on the user's head. NASA

N87-25766* Umpqua Research Co., Myrtle Creek, Ore.

PRE- AND POSTTREATMENT TECHNIQUES FOR SPACECRAFT WATER RECOVERY Final Report

DAVID F. PUTNAM, GERALD V. COLOMBO, and WILLIAM F. MICHALEK Mar. 1987 103 p

(Contract NAS9-17073)

(NASA-CR-171987; NAS 1.26:171987; URC-70320) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06K

The objective was to develop techniques for satisfactory pretreatment of waste water (urine and wash water) prior to recovery by distillation and satisfactory post-treatment of the recovered water and humidity condensate for purification to the high quality necessary for reuse. The effort included literature and laboratory investigations, feasibility evaluations of candidate approaches, and development of conceptual designs for a waste water pretreatment system and a recovered water post-treatment system. Author

N87-25767* Colorado Univ., Boulder. Dept. of Aerospace Engineering Sciences.

A METHOD OF VARIABLE SPACING FOR CONTROLLED PLANT GROWTH SYSTEMS IN SPACEFLIGHT AND TERRESTRIAL AGRICULTURE APPLICATIONS

J. KNOX Oct. 1986 20 p

(Contract NCC2-210)

(NASA-CR-177447; NAS 1.26:177447) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06K

A higher plant growth system for Controlled Ecological Life Support System (CELSS) applications is described. The system permits independent movement of individual plants during growth. Enclosed within variable geometry growth chambers, the system allocates only the volume required by the growing plants. This variable spacing system maintains isolation between root and shoot environments, providing individual control for optimal growth. The advantages of the system for hydroponic and aeroponic growth chambers are discussed. Two applications are presented: (1) the growth of soybeans in a space station common module, and (2) in a terrestrial city greenhouse. Author

N87-25768* Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm G.m.b.H., Ottobrunn (West Germany). Unternehmensbereich Apparate.

FIRE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR CABIN EQUIPMENT COMPONENTS [BRANDSICHERHEITSFORDERUNGEN AN BAUTEILE DER KABINENAUSSTATTUNG]

JUERGEN GROTE 1986 57 p In GERMAN Presented at the Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Metallkunde e.V. Seminar on Anwendung von Fasserbundwerkstoffen, Lahnstein, West Germany, 6-9 Oct. 1986

(MBB-UT-020/86; ETN-87-99961) Avail: Issuing Activity

Fire safety requirements for the equipment of those parts of airliner compartments occupied by crew and passengers are reviewed. The legal prescriptions FAR 25.853, and the Airbus Industry prescription ATS 1000-001 concerning limiting values and test methods for smoke density and toxicity of the materials are investigated. Using the comparison between the FAA investigations on 1:1 and 1:4 test stands and the usual testing methods, the relation to extensions of the legal prescriptions, published in 1984, for new airliners from 1987 and 1988 on respectively, is explained. ESA

N87-25769* Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development, Neuilly-Sur-Seine (France).

IMPACT OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS IN ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY ON COCKPIT ENGINEERING

R. EGGLESTON, ed. (Air Force Wright Aeronautical Labs., Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.) Jun. 1987 29 p

(AGARD-R-757; ISBN-92-835-1551-X) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

Presented are the results of the Cockpit Engineering subpanel of an AGARD workshop on The Potential Impact of Future Developments in Electronic Technology on the Future Conduct of Air Warfare held at the SHAPE Technical Center in The Hague, Netherlands, from 21 to 25 October 1985. The report considers

the issue of how advances in electronics technology are expected to impact cockpit engineering for future airborne weapon systems, surveys the cockpit engineering problem, and provides a limited treatment of the considerations and developments believed to be needed to ensure that the potential offered by new electronic technologies is realized in future weapon systems. Author

N87-25897* University of Southeastern Louisiana, Hammond. Dept. of Biological Sciences.

GENETIC TOXICITY STUDIES OF ORGANIC CHEMICALS FOUND AS CONTAMINANTS IN SPACECRAFT CABIN ATMOSPHERES

JOSEPH TORRES, JR. In NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program, 1986, Volume 2 14 p Jun. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A13/MF A01 CSCL 06K

Astronauts can be exposed during spaceflight to organic chemical contaminants in the spacecraft cabin atmosphere. Toxic exposures may cause lesions in the cellular DNA which are subsequently expressed as sister-chromatid exchanges (SCE). Analysis of SCE is a sensitive short term assay technique to detect and quantitate exposures to DNA damaging (mutagenic) substances. The increase in SCE incidence over baseline (control) levels is generally proportional to the concentration of the mutagen and to the duration of exposure. The BHK-21 baby hamster kidney cell line was the in vitro test system used. Test organics were added to the culture media for 18 hrs, in concentrations ranging from one to 20 ppm. Acetaldehyde and carbon disulfide were chosen for this study since they have occurred as atmospheric contaminants in many of the STS flights, and have been reported to have toxic and mutagenic effects in various test systems. Glutaraldehyde was chosen because few data are available on the mutagenicity of this common fixative, which is carried on STS flights for use in biological experiments. Acetaldehyde was a very strong inducer of SCE at concentrations of 2 ppm and above. Glutaraldehyde and carbon disulfide failed to induce SCE. Author

N87-26507* Oak Ridge National Lab., Tenn.

EVALUATION OF PROTECTIVE GARMENT FABRICS CHALLENGED BY PETROLEUM AND SYN FUEL FLUIDS

R. B. GAMMAGE, W. G. DREIBELBIS, D. A. WHITE, T. VO-DINH, and J. D. HUGUENARD 1987 26 p Presented at the 2nd International Performance of Protective Clothing Symposium, Tampa, Fla., 18 Jan. 1987 Prepared in cooperation with Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park, Tennessee Univ., Knoxville, and Jefferson County High School, Talbott, Tenn.

(Contract DE-AC05-84OR-21400)

(DE87-005687; CONF-870135-2) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

The permeations of eight different types of glove by eleven petroleum coal and shale oil hydrocarbon liquids were measured over 24 hours. Two measurement techniques involving photoionization of vapors and room temperature phosphorescence from polynuclear aromatic compounds were used to measure breakthrough times by volatile and low-volatility constituents, respectively. There were serious drawbacks to the general use of these techniques for measuring steady-state rates of permeation. The lighter, smaller molecular-size constituents permeated faster than the larger, multiringed aromatic constituents. For the light hydrocarbon fuels, especially gasoline, there was preferential permeation by benzene and toluene. Nitrile was severely corroded after extended exposure to hydroxybenzene-containing coal-derived liquids. A general ranking, from worst to best, of the protection afforded by the different gloves was latex much less than neoprene less than butyl rubber, PVC less than nitrile less than Viton, Tyvek/Saranex 23, PVA. No breakthroughs within 24 hours were observed with the latter three glove materials. DOE

N87-26508*# Georgia Inst. of Tech., Atlanta. School of Mechanical Engineering.

CONTROLLING FLEXIBLE MANIPULATORS, AN EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION Ph.D. Thesis

GORDON GREENE HASTINGS Aug. 1986 245 p

(Contract NAG1-623)

(NASA-CR-180647; NAS 1.26:180647) Avail: NTIS HC A11/MF A01 CSCL 05H

Lightweight, slender manipulators offer faster response and/or greater workspace range for the same size actuators than traditional manipulators. Lightweight construction of manipulator links results in increased structural flexibility. The increase flexibility must be considered in the design of control systems to properly account for the dynamic flexible vibrations and static deflections. Real time control of the flexible manipulator vibrations are experimentally investigated. Models intended for real-time control of distributed parameter system such as flexible manipulators rely on model approximation schemes. An linear model based on the application of Lagrangian dynamics to a rigid body mode and a series of separable flexible modes is examined with respect to model order requirements, and modal candidate selection. Balanced realizations are applied to the linear flexible model to obtain an estimate of appropriate order for a selected model. Describing the flexible deflections as a linear combination of modes results in measurements of beam state, which yield information about several modes. To realize the potential of linear systems theory, knowledge of each state must be available. State estimation is also accomplished by implementation of a Kalman Filter. State feedback control laws are implemented based upon linear quadratic regulator design.

Author

N87-26509*# Martek Corp., Columbia, Md.

ALGAL CULTURE STUDIES FOR CELSS

R. RADMER, P. BEHRENS, K. ARNETT, R. GLADUE, J. COX, and D. LIEBERMAN Feb. 1987 42 p

(Contract NAS2-12115)

(NASA-CR-177448; NAS 1.26:177448) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06K

Microalgae are well-suited as a component of a Closed Environmental Life Support System (CELSS), since they can couple the closely related functions of food production and atmospheric regeneration. The objective was to provide a basis for predicting the response of CELSS algal cultures, and thus the food supply and air regeneration system, to changes in the culture parameters. Scenedesmus growth was measured as a function of light intensity, and the spectral dependence of light absorption by the algae as well as algal respiration in the light were determined as a function of cell concentration. These results were used to test and confirm a mathematical model that describes the productivity of an algal culture in terms of the competing processes of photosynthesis and respiration. The relationship of algal productivity to cell concentration was determined at different carbon dioxide concentrations, temperatures, and light intensities. The maximum productivity achieved by an air-grown culture was found to be within 10% of the computed maximum productivity, indicating that CO₂ was very efficiently removed from the gas stream by the algal culture. Measurements of biomass productivity as a function of cell concentration at different light intensities indicated that both the productivity and efficiency of light utilization were greater at higher light intensities.

Author

N87-26702*# Wisconsin Univ., Milwaukee. Dept. of Human Kinetics.

EFFECT OF STS SPACE SUIT ON ASTRONAUT DOMINANT UPPER LIMB EVA WORK PERFORMANCE

MICHAEL C. GREENISEN /in NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program, 1986, Volume 1 8 p Jun. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A16/MF A01 CSCL 05A

The STS Space Suited and unsuited dominant upper limb performance was evaluated in order to quantify future EVA

astronaut skeletal muscle upper limb performance expectations. Testing was performed with subjects standing in EVA STS foot restraints. Data was collected with a CYBEX Dynamometer enclosed in a waterproof container. Control data was taken in one g. During one g testing, weight of the Space Suit was relieved from the subject via an overhead crane with a special connection to the PLSS of the suit. Experimental data was acquired during simulated zero g, accomplished by neutral buoyancy in the Weightless Environment Training Facility. Unsuited subjects became neutrally buoyant via SCUBA BC vests. Actual zero g experimental data was collected during parabolic arc flights on board NASA's modified KC-135 aircraft. During all test conditions, subjects performed five EVA work tasks requiring dominant upper limb performance and ten individual joint articulation movements. Dynamometer velocities for each tested movement were 0 deg/sec, 30 or 60 deg/sec and 120 or 180 deg/sec, depending on the test, with three repetitions per test. Performance was measured in foot pounds of torque.

Author

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PLANETARY BIOLOGY

Includes exobiology; and extraterrestrial life.

A87-43394* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.

THEORETICAL CONSTRAINTS ON OXYGEN AND CARBON DIOXIDE CONCENTRATIONS IN THE PRECAMBRIAN ATMOSPHERE

JAMES F. KASTING (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA) Precambrian Research (ISSN 0301-9268), vol. 34, 1987, p. 205-229. refs

Theoretical arguments which bear on the time histories of atmospheric oxygen and carbon dioxide during the Precambrian are reviewed and extended. It is shown that reasonably tight constraints can be placed on atmospheric pCO₂ during the early and late Proterozoic, based on the observation that parts of the earth were glaciated at those times. It is demonstrated that an upper bound on early Proterozoic pO₂ can be derived from a simple box model of the atmosphere-ocean system.

C.D.

A87-43792

ORGANIC MODEL OF INTERSTELLAR GRAINS

S. YABUSHITA, K. WADA (Kyoto University, Japan), T. INAGAKI, and T. KAWABE (Osaka Kyoiku University, Japan) Astrophysics and Space Science (ISSN 0004-640X), vol. 132, no. 2, April 1987, p. 409-414. refs

Extinction efficiency of grains is calculated from the Mie formula on the premise that the grains are of organic composition. The optical constants adopted for the calculations are those of E. coli, polystyrene and bovine albumin. The grain radius a is assumed to obey a distribution of the form $N(a)$ varies inversely as a \exp $-\alpha$ and the value of α is chosen so as to make the calculated extinction curve match the observed interstellar extinction curve. Although the calculated curve gives a reasonably good fit to the observed extinction curve for wavelength less than 2100 Å, at longer wavelength region, agreement is poor. It is concluded that another component is required for the organic model to be viable.

Author

A87-44120

AUTOCATALYTIC SYNTHESIS OF A TETRANUCLEOTIDE ANALOGUE

WOJCIECH S. ZIELINSKI and LESLIE E. ORGEL (Salk Institute for Biological Studies, San Diego, CA) Nature (ISSN 0028-0836), vol. 327, May 28, 1987, p. 346, 347. NSF-supported research. refs

Many of the difficulties facing the development of a purely chemical system in which oligonucleotides self-replicate could be

overcome by using a pair of complementary substrate molecules that condense together more easily than ribonucleotides. It is reported here that the tetranucleoside triphosphoramidate $G(NHp)C(NHp)G(NHp)C(N3)$ acts as a template to catalyze the condensation of $G(NHp)C(NH_2)$ and $pG(NHp)C(N3)$, forming further molecules of the template. The system is therefore autocatalytic, and in accordance with elementary theory the amount of product made increases with the square root of the template concentration.

C.D.

A87-46074

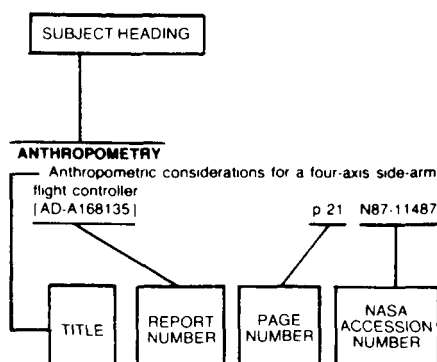
STRUCTURAL CONFORMITY BETWEEN A CODON AND THE CODED AMINO ACID [STRUKTURNOE SOOTVETSTVIE MEZH DU KODONOM I KODIRUEMOI AMINOKISLOTOI]

V. A. OTROSHCHENKO, T. A. SHVEDOVA, N. V. VASIL'EVA, and T. F. STRIGUNKOVA (AN SSSR, Institut Biokhimii, Moscow, USSR) Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Doklady (ISSN 0002-3264), vol. 294, no. 1, 1987, p. 241-244. In Russian. refs

A very precise stereochemical conformity between amino acids and the corresponding nucleic-acid codons has been demonstrated experimentally. The results tend to support the theoretical model of Hendry et al. (1979, 1981). It is noted that this particular conformity could play a decisive role in the formation of the genetic code.

B.J.

Typical Subject Index Listing



The subject heading is a key to the subject content of the document. The title is used to provide a description of the subject matter. When the title is insufficiently descriptive of the document content, the title extension is added, separated from the title by three hyphens. The (NASA or AIAA) accession number and the page number are included in each entry to assist the user in locating the abstract in the abstract section. If applicable, a report number is also included as an aid in identifying the document. Under any one subject heading, the accession numbers are arranged in sequence with the AIAA accession numbers appearing first.

A

ABERRATION

Evaluation of an automated karyotyping system for chromosome aberration analysis p 242 N87-25896

ACCELERATION (PHYSICS)

Evoked potentials with long latency period in man with exposure to linear accelerations p 256 N87-25755

ACCELERATION STRESSES (PHYSIOLOGY)

Electro-physiological measurement system for T2/CCV flight test p 244 A87-43222

The effect of acceleration overload during piloting highly-maneuverable aircraft (Literature review) p 246 A87-43684

Saliva cortisol - A good indicator for acceleration stress p 247 A87-44093

Effect of positive acceleration (+Gz) on soft contact lens wear p 247 A87-44095

+Gz-induced loss of consciousness and aircraft recovery p 247 A87-44097

Characterization of the resulting incapacitation following unexpected +Gz-induced loss of consciousness p 249 A87-46990

ACCELERATION TOLERANCE

Reflectance photoplethysmography as an adjunct to assessment of gravitational acceleration tolerance - Preliminary findings p 247 A87-44098

+Gz tolerance and the physical characteristics of JASDF fighter pilots p 248 A87-45649

Asymmetric otolith function and increased susceptibility to motion sickness during exposure to variations in gravito-inertial acceleration level p 249 A87-46992

Development of anti-G suits and their limitations p 263 A87-46998

ADRENAL GLAND

The effects of inhibition and stimulation of adrenoreceptors on the cardiac pump function in animals adapted and unadapted to physical exercise p 239 A87-44323

AEROSOLS

Survival of microorganisms in the aerosol phase: A literature review [FOA-A-40053-4.4] p 242 N87-26495

AEROSPACE MEDICINE

The effect of the heliogeophysical factors on the human organism --- Russian book p 243 A87-42901

The effect of acceleration overload during piloting highly-maneuverable aircraft (Literature review) p 246 A87-43684

The human centrifuge of the Flugmedizinisches Institut der Luftwaffe p 248 A87-44227

Characterization of the resulting incapacitation following unexpected +Gz-induced loss of consciousness p 249 A87-46990

Intraocular lenses in aviators - A review of the U.S. Army experience p 249 A87-46996

The predictive value of the body mass index for systolic blood pressure 12-15 years later in young air force personnel p 250 A87-46997

Aerospace medicine and biology: A continuing bibliography with indexes (supplement 300) [NASA-SP-7011(300)] p 254 N87-25733

USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 [JPRS-USB-87-003] p 254 N87-25734

Current problems of aviation physiology p 254 N87-25735

Triazolam - performance side effects: Vestibular, musculoskeletal, and complex performance tests [AD-A180934] p 257 N87-26502

AGE FACTOR

A statistical analysis of blood pressure changes during the period of 23 years on JASDF pilots p 244 A87-43221

The circadian rhythm of the bioelectric activity indices in brain p 244 A87-43582

The predictive value of the body mass index for systolic blood pressure 12-15 years later in young air force personnel p 250 A87-46997

AIR FLOW

Experimental study of the whole-body response in a vibrational environment. I - Effect of whole-body vibration on the respiratory airflow, respiratory rate and heart rate in dogs p 239 A87-45650

AIR POLLUTION

Genetic toxicity studies of organic chemicals found as contaminants in spacecraft cabin atmospheres p 264 N87-25897

AIR QUALITY

Airliner cabin environment: Air quality and safety [PB87-164422] p 263 N87-25762

AIR TO AIR REFUELING

Effectiveness of flight simulation in training KC-10 pilots in receiver refueling p 258 A87-44709

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL

ATC simulation assures training flexibility p 259 A87-46440

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS (PERSONNEL)

Dynamics of psychological state during performance of professional work consisting of air traffic control p 260 N87-25752

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS

Aeronautical decision making for helicopter pilots [AD-A180325] p 260 N87-25759

AIRCRAFT COMPARTMENTS

Airliner cabin environment: Air quality and safety [PB87-164422] p 263 N87-25762

Fire safety requirements for cabin equipment components --- aircraft [MBB-UT-020/86] p 264 N87-25768

AIRCRAFT MANEUVERS

The human centrifuge of the Flugmedizinisches Institut der Luftwaffe p 248 A87-44227

AIRCRAFT PERFORMANCE

Creating de-briefing tools from system performance data p 259 A87-44723

AIRCRAFT PILOTS

A statistical analysis of blood pressure changes during the period of 23 years on JASDF pilots p 244 A87-43221

Electro-physiological measurement system for T2/CCV flight test p 244 A87-43222

Spondylolithesis in pilots - A follow-up study p 247 A87-44096

A survey of simulation sickness amongst Royal Air Force pilots - Report on interim results p 248 A87-44721

+Gz tolerance and the physical characteristics of JASDF fighter pilots p 248 A87-45649

AIRCRAFT SAFETY

Airliner cabin environment: Air quality and safety [PB87-164422] p 263 N87-25762

Fire safety requirements for cabin equipment components --- aircraft [MBB-UT-020/86] p 264 N87-25768

ALERTNESS

Enhancement of performance: Operational considerations p 250 N87-25710

The evaluation of vigilance in studies of aeronautical pharmacology p 251 N87-25716

Homeostatic, entrainment and pacemaker effects of drugs that regulate the timing of sleep and wakefulness p 251 N87-25718

Side effects of hypnotic benzodiazepines on the vigilance and efficiency of personnel after awakening p 252 N87-25719

Sedating and nonsedating sleeping aids in air operation p 252 N87-25720

FB-111A aircrew use of temazepam during surge operations p 252 N87-25721

ALGAE

Algal culture studies for CELSS [NASA-CR-177448] p 265 N87-26509

ALGORITHMS

General purpose algorithms for characterization of slow and fast phase nystagmus p 256 N87-25891

ALTITUDE ACCLIMATIZATION

The immunogenic system of humans during adaptation to high-altitude hypoxia p 245 A87-43587

The effect of moderate altitude-hypoxia on the functional status and the work capacity of humans as a function of the ambient temperature p 245 A87-43589

Mood states at 1600 and 4300 meters high terrestrial altitude p 254 N87-25732

USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 [JPRS-USB-87-003] p 254 N87-25734

Some individual distinctions of human adaptation to altitude p 255 N87-25741

ALTITUDE SICKNESS

Effect of dexamethasone on symptoms of acute mountain sickness at Pikes Peak, Colorado (4,300 m) p 249 A87-46993

Operation Everest II - Altitude decompression sickness during repeated altitude exposure p 249 A87-46994

Mood states at 1600 and 4300 meters high terrestrial altitude p 254 N87-25732

USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 [JPRS-USB-87-003] p 254 N87-25734

Current problems of aviation physiology p 254 N87-25735

Probability of altitude decompression disorders as a function of duration of pre-exposure to hypobaric atmosphere p 255 N87-25740

Mood states at 1600 and 4300 meters terrestrial altitude p 260 N87-25757

[AD-A179901] p 260 N87-25757

ALTITUDE SIMULATION

Operation Everest II - Altitude decompression sickness during repeated altitude exposure p 249 A87-46994

ALTITUDE TOLERANCE

Probability of altitude decompression disorders as a function of duration of pre-exposure to hypobaric atmosphere p 255 N87-25740

AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

The effect of moderate altitude-hypoxia on the functional status and the work capacity of humans as a function of the ambient temperature p 245 A87-43589

AMINES

The effect of some monoamine oxidase inhibitors on the wakefulness-sleep cycle in cats p 239 A87-44321

AMINO ACIDS

A fast atom bombardment study on the interaction of anticodon nucleotides and their cognate amino acid p 239 A87-44803

Structural conformity between a codon and the coded amino acid p 266 A87-46074

AMPLITUDES

Effect of adequate stimulation of vestibular analyzer on acoustic evoked potentials with average latency period p 256 N87-25754

ANGULAR VELOCITY

Optical flow - The key to integration of visual and vestibular motion cueing p 259 A87-44719

ANNUAL VARIATIONS

Seasonal dynamics of endocrine functions in people residing in the north p 246 A87-43592

The correlation of annual biorhythms in the leukocyte numbers in the peripheral blood of healthy humans with heliogeophysical rhythms. I p 246 A87-43685

Neurophysiological analysis of hypothalamic mechanisms for the regulation of primary sleep and hypobiosis p 240 A87-46075

APPLICATIONS PROGRAMS (COMPUTERS)

Controlling flexible manipulators, an experimental investigation [NASA-CR-180647] p 265 N87-26508

ARCHAEBACTERIA

A possible biochemical missing link among archaeobacteria p 238 A87-44121
Poly((dG-dT).(dC-dA)/, poly((dG-dA).(dC-dT)/, poly((dG).(dC)/ and poly((dA).(dT)/ sequences in the genomes of archaeobacteria p 239 A87-44298

ARM (ANATOMY)

Effect of STS space suit on astronaut dominant upper limb EVA work performance p 265 N87-26702

ASTRONAUT PERFORMANCE

Effect of STS space suit on astronaut dominant upper limb EVA work performance p 265 N87-26702

ATHLETES

Comparative study of central hemodynamics, myocardial contractility and left ventricular wall tension in athletes and patients p 255 N87-25749

ATMOSPHERIC COMPOSITION

Theoretical constraints on oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations in the Precambrian atmosphere p 265 A87-43394

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE

Operation Everest 2: High altitude pulmonary hypertension unresponsive to oxygen [AD-A179882] p 252 N87-25724

ATOMIC INTERACTIONS

A fast atom bombardment study on the interaction of anticodon nucleotides and their cognate amino acid p 239 A87-44803

ATROPINE

Human thermoregulation after atropine and/or pralidoxime administration p 246 A87-44090
Atropine test distinctions in individuals of different age groups p 255 N87-25742

ATTITUDE (INCLINATION)

Vestibular models for design and evaluation of flight simulator motion p 262 A87-44711

AUDITORY STIMULI

An experimental study on the effects of unilateral acoustic stimulus on the feeling of inclination p 243 A87-43220

AUTOCATALYSIS

Autocatalytic synthesis of a tetranucleotide analogue p 265 A87-44120

AUTOMATIC CONTROL

An experimental microcomputer controlled system for synchronized pulsating anti-gravity suit p 263 A87-47000

AUTOMATIC PILOTS

+Gz-induced loss of consciousness and aircraft recovery p 247 A87-44097

AVIATION PSYCHOLOGY

An analysis of the flying training deficiency (FTD) elimination of the JASDF undergraduate pilot training p 257 A87-43219

An experimental study on the effects of unilateral acoustic stimulus on the feeling of inclination p 243 A87-43220

Temperament-Structure Scales (TSS), test manual [DFVLR-FB-86-58] p 261 N87-26504

B

BACK INJURIES

Spondylolisthesis in pilots - A follow-up study p 247 A87-44096

BACTERIA

Survival of microorganisms in the aerosol phase: A literature review [FOA-A-40053-4.4] p 242 N87-26495

BACTERIOLOGY

A possible biochemical missing link among archaeobacteria p 238 A87-44121

BAGS

Recovery of small amounts of water in the desert p 263 N87-25751

BED REST

Effect of weightlessness and hypokinesia on velocity and strength properties of human muscles p 255 N87-25739

BEHAVIOR

Mood states at 1600 and 4300 meters terrestrial altitude [AD-A179901] p 260 N87-25757

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Aerospace medicine and biology: A continuing bibliography with indexes (supplement 300) [NASA-SP-7011(300)] p 254 N87-25733

USSR Space Life Sciences Digest, issue 12 [NASA-CR-3922(14)] p 242 N87-26494

BIOASSAY

Evaluation of an automated karyotyping system for chromosome aberration analysis p 242 N87-25896

Expansion of space station diagnostic capability to include serological identification of viral and bacterial infections p 243 N87-26703

BIOCHEMISTRY

The relationship between cellular reactions in the blood of flight personnel and some functional states of the organism p 246 A87-43687

A possible biochemical missing link among archaeobacteria p 238 A87-44121

Structural conformity between a codon and the coded amino acid p 266 A87-46074

Biochemical Enhancement of Performance [AGARD-CP-415] p 250 N87-25709

Multivariate and psycho-physiological functions of DSIP p 251 N87-25713

USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 [JPRS-USB-87-003] p 254 N87-25734

Dynamics of hormones, sugar and electrolytes under hypodynamic conditions according to blood biochemical parameters p 254 N87-25738

Some individual distinctions of human adaptation to altitude p 255 N87-25741

BIODYNAMICS

Entrainment of respiratory frequency to exercise rhythm during hypoxia p 237 A87-43295

BIOELECTRICITY

The circadian rhythm of the bioelectric activity indices in brain p 244 A87-43582

Intraventricular conduction disturbances in flying personnel - Development and prognosis of bifascicular blocks p 249 A87-46995

Evoked potentials with long latency period in man with exposure to linear accelerations p 256 N87-25755

BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Reduction in metabolic heat production during exposure to radio-frequency radiation in the rat p 237 A87-43297

Aerospace medicine and biology: A continuing bibliography with indexes (supplement 300) [NASA-SP-7011(300)] p 254 N87-25733

Investigation of incidence of morphological changes in rat cerebral cortex neurons under the effect of accelerated carbon ions p 242 N87-25745

Development of a simple procedure for predicting the effects of heat on underground miners [PB87-164455] p 257 N87-26499

BIOLOGICAL EVOLUTION

Diurnal neurophysiological characteristics of the wakefulness-sleep cycle in white rats p 239 A87-44322

Periodic extinction of families and genera p 239 A87-45749

Structural conformity between a codon and the coded amino acid p 266 A87-46074

The theoretical aspects of brain ontogenesis p 240 A87-46081

BIOLOGICAL MODELS (MATHEMATICS)

Modules as the functional units of the visual cortex and their role in visual perception p 240 A87-46082

The means of perception of the biological space (internal environment) and time p 240 A87-46083

BIOMAGNETISM

Effects of constant magnetic fields on the B-cells and insulin target cells in the rat p 238 A87-44088

BIOSYNTHESIS

Autocatalytic synthesis of a tetranucleotide analogue p 265 A87-44120

BLACKOUT (PHYSIOLOGY)

+Gz-induced loss of consciousness and aircraft recovery p 247 A87-44097

Reflectance photoplethysmography as an adjunct to assessment of gravitational acceleration tolerance - Preliminary findings p 247 A87-44098

BLOOD

The correlation of annual biorhythms in the leukocyte numbers in the peripheral blood of healthy humans with heliogeophysical rhythms. I p 246 A87-43685

USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 [JPRS-USB-87-003] p 254 N87-25734

Dynamics of hormones, sugar and electrolytes under hypodynamic conditions according to blood biochemical parameters p 254 N87-25738

Pressure and volume pulsation with change in spare room in intracranial cavity p 255 N87-25748

Human blood lactate dehydrogenase isozyme composition with single exposure to acute hypoxia, and its link to physical work capacity p 256 N87-25756

BLOOD CIRCULATION

The means of perception of the biological space (internal environment) and time p 240 A87-46083

Operation Everest 2: High altitude pulmonary hypertension unresponsive to oxygen [AD-A179882] p 252 N87-25724

Introduction to dynamic effects and intercomparison in the MR (Magnetic Resonance) imaging process: Four short reports on MRI dynamical and intercomparative phenomena [PB87-175865] p 256 N87-26497

BLOOD FLOW

Cardiovascular results from a rhesus monkey flown aboard the Cosmos 1514 spaceflight p 238 A87-44087

Local sweating and cutaneous blood flow during exercise in hypobaric environments p 248 A87-46572

BLOOD PRESSURE

A statistical analysis of blood pressure changes during the period of 23 years on JASDF pilots p 244 A87-43221

BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER

Use of tyrosine and other nutrients to enhance and sustain performance p 250 N87-25711

BODY FLUIDS

Fluid and electrolyte content in pregnant rats and their offspring following flight aboard Cosmos-1514 biosatellite p 242 N87-25743

USSR Space Life Sciences Digest, issue 12 [NASA-CR-3922(14)] p 242 N87-26494

BODY SIZE (BIOLOGY)

Size and metabolic properties of single muscle fibers in rat soleus after hindlimb suspension p 240 A87-46573

Size and metabolic properties of fibers in rat fast-twitch muscles after hindlimb suspension p 240 A87-46574

BODY TEMPERATURE

Human thermoregulation after atropine and/or pralidoxime administration p 246 A87-44090

Variation of muscle efficiency and regulation of heat production in an organism p 239 A87-44320

Heat intolerance, heat exhaustion monitored: A case report [AD-A180090] p 253 N87-25730

BODY VOLUME (BIOLOGY)

The predictive value of the body mass index for systolic blood pressure 12-15 years later in young air force personnel p 250 A87-46997

BONE DEMINERALIZATION

Bone density in limb-immobilized beagles: An animal model for bone loss in weightlessness p 256 N87-25900

BONE MINERAL CONTENT

Bone density in limb-immobilized beagles: An animal model for bone loss in weightlessness p 256 N87-25900

BONES

Effect of diphosphonates on development of osteoporosis in hypokinetic rats p 242 N87-25744

Bone density in limb-immobilized beagles: An animal model for bone loss in weightlessness p 256 N87-25900

BRADYCARDIA

Atropine test distinctions in individuals of different age groups p 255 N87-25742

BRAIN

The characteristics of cyanide-sensitive and cyanide-resistant respiration in the brain in the presence of myocardial necrosis and the role of emotional stress in their origin p 237 A87-43595

The theoretical aspects of brain ontogenesis p 240 A87-46081

Pressure and volume pulsation with change in spare room in intracranial cavity p 255 N87-25748

BREATHING APPARATUS

An evaluation of heat strain monitoring methods for workers in encapsulating, impermeable protective clothing

[AD-A180555] p 263 N87-25764

BRIGHTNESS

Visual cueing requirements in flight simulation

p 258 A87-44716

C**CABIN ATMOSPHERES**

Airliner cabin environment: Air quality and safety

[PB87-164422] p 263 N87-25762

CALCIUM CARBONATES

Bone density in limb-immobilized beagles: An animal model for bone loss in weightlessness

p 256 N87-25900

CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM

Influence of fasting on carbohydrate and fat metabolism during rest and exercise in men

[AD-A180036] p 253 N87-25728

CARBON DIOXIDE

Theoretical constraints on oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations in the Precambrian atmosphere

p 265 A87-43394

CARDIAC VENTRICLES

Intraventricular conduction disturbances in flying personnel - Development and prognosis of bifascicular blocks

p 249 A87-46995

CARDIOLOGY

Increasing the functional reserves of the human organism by means of respiratory training using an accessory dead space

p 244 A87-43583

Characteristics of cardiac rhythm regulation during the development of ergothermia

p 244 A87-43585

Intraventricular conduction disturbances in flying personnel - Development and prognosis of bifascicular blocks

p 249 A87-46995

Atropine test distinctions in individuals of different age groups

p 255 N87-25742

Central hemodynamics of monkeys in postoperative period as related to handling prior to surgical intervention

p 242 N87-25747

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

Cardiovascular results from a rhesus monkey flown aboard the Cosmos 1514 spaceflight

p 238 A87-44087

CAROTID SINUS REFLEX

Carotid body chemosensory function in prolonged normobaric hypoxia in the cat

p 237 A87-43298

The effects of head-down tilt on carotid blood flow and pulmonary gas exchange

p 249 A87-46991

CATALYSIS

Catalysis of splicing-related reactions between dinucleotides by a ribozyme

p 238 A87-44119

CATECHOLAMINE

Development of a paradigm to assess nutritive and biochemical substances in humans: A preliminary report on the effects of tyrosine upon altitude- and cold-induced stress responses

p 250 N87-25712

CEREBRAL CORTEX

Modules as the functional units of the visual cortex and their role in visual perception

p 240 A87-46082

Investigation of incidence of morphological changes in rat cerebral cortex neurons under the effect of accelerated carbon ions

p 242 N87-25745

Evoked potentials with long latency period in man with exposure to linear accelerations

p 256 N87-25755

CEREBRAL VENTRICLES

Pressure and volume pulsation with change in spare room in intracranial cavity

p 255 N87-25748

CEREBROSPINAL FLUID

Pressure and volume pulsation with change in spare room in intracranial cavity

p 255 N87-25748

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

Unraveling photosystems

[DE87-009258] p 241 N87-25706

Human blood lactate dehydrogenase isozyme composition with single exposure to acute hypoxia, and its link to physical work capacity

p 256 N87-25756

CHEMICAL REACTIONS

The relationship between cellular reactions in the blood of flight personnel and some functional states of the organism

p 246 A87-43687

CHEMORECEPTORS

Carotid body chemosensory function in prolonged normobaric hyperoxia in the cat

p 237 A87-43298

The effects of inhibition and stimulation of adrenoreceptors on the cardiac pump function in animals adapted and unadapted to physical exercise

p 239 A87-44323

CHILDREN

Pilot and astronaut offspring - Possible G-force effects on human sex ratio

p 250 A87-46999

CHROMOSOMES

Evaluation of an automated karyotyping system for chromosome aberration analysis

p 242 N87-25896

CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS

The circadian rhythm of the bioelectric activity indices in brain

p 244 A87-43582

The period of the infradian intensity biorhythms of the physiological processes in the human organism

p 246 A87-43594

Diurnal neurophysiological characteristics of the wakefulness-sleep cycle in white rats

p 239 A87-44322

Homeostatic, entrainment and pacemaker effects of drugs that regulate the timing of sleep and wakefulness

p 251 N87-25718

CIVIL AVIATION

CRM - A different approach to human factors training --- Cockpit Resource Management

p 259 A87-46439

CLOSED ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

Growth of plant tissue cultures in simulated lunar soil: Implications for a lunar base Controlled Ecological Life Support System (CELSS)

[NASA-CR-181131] p 241 N87-25707

A method of variable spacing for controlled plant growth systems in spaceflight and terrestrial agriculture applications

[NASA-CR-177447] p 264 N87-25767

Algal culture studies for CELSS

[NASA-CR-177448] p 265 N87-26509

COCKPIT SIMULATORS

Handling qualities and pilot behavior during investigations on a ground simulator with a sidestick controller

[DFVLR-MITT-86-20] p 261 N87-26503

COCKPITS

Comparison of speech and pictorial displays in a cockpit environment

p 262 A87-43773

The study of crew workloads in the cockpit

p 262 A87-44240

Impact of future developments in electronic technology on cockpit engineering

[AGARD-R-757] p 264 N87-25769

COLD ACCLIMATIZATION

Changes in liver functions during the adaptation of humans to conditions in the north

p 245 A87-43590

Seasonal dynamics of endocrine functions in people residing in the north

p 246 A87-43592

Variation of muscle efficiency and regulation of heat production in an organism

p 239 A87-44320

The role of peripheral and deep-laying cold receptors of the body surface in thermoregulatory responses

p 240 A87-46084

COLD TOLERANCE

Development of a paradigm to assess nutritive and biochemical substances in humans: A preliminary report on the effects of tyrosine upon altitude- and cold-induced stress responses

p 250 N87-25712

COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT

Airliner cabin environment: Air quality and safety

[PB87-164422] p 263 N87-25762

COMPUTER NETWORKS

Conceptions of automation of studies of operator performance

p 260 N87-25753

COMPUTER PROGRAMS

General purpose algorithms for characterization of slow and fast phase nystagmus

p 256 N87-25891

COMPUTER SYSTEMS DESIGN

Conceptions of automation of studies of operator performance

p 260 N87-25753

CONFERENCES

Advances in flight simulation - visual and motion systems: Proceedings of the International Conference, London, England, Apr. 29-May 1, 1986

p 258 A87-44708

CONGENITAL ANOMALIES

Evaluation of an automated karyotyping system for chromosome aberration analysis

p 242 N87-25896

CONTACT LENSES

Effect of positive acceleration (+Gz) on soft contact lens wear

p 247 A87-44095

CONTAMINANTS

Airliner cabin environment: Air quality and safety

[PB87-164422] p 263 N87-25762

CONTRAST

Visual cueing requirements in flight simulation

p 258 A87-44716

CONTROL STICKS

Handling qualities and pilot behavior during investigations on a ground simulator with a sidestick controller

[DFVLR-MITT-86-20] p 261 N87-26503

CONTROL SYSTEMS DESIGN

Operator function modeling: An approach to cognitive task analysis in supervisory control systems

[NASA-CR-181180] p 261 N87-25761

A method of variable spacing for controlled plant growth systems in spaceflight and terrestrial agriculture applications

[NASA-CR-177447] p 264 N87-25767

CONTROL THEORY

Controlling flexible manipulators, an experimental investigation

[NASA-CR-180647] p 265 N87-26508

CONTROLLABILITY

Handling qualities and pilot behavior during investigations on a ground simulator with a sidestick controller

[DFVLR-MITT-86-20] p 261 N87-26503

CORRELATION

Analysis of the relationship between pulse-wave propagation velocity and arterial pressure changes in humans subjected to functional loads

p 245 A87-43586

CORTICOSTEROIDS

Saliva cortisol - A good indicator for acceleration stress

p 247 A87-44093

COSMIC DUST

Organic model of interstellar grains

p 265 A87-43792

COSMOCHEMISTRY

Organic model of interstellar grains

p 265 A87-43792

COSMONAUTS

Water-salt homeostasis and space flight --- Russian book

p 243 A87-42902

Investigation of incidence of morphological changes in rat cerebral cortex neurons under the effect of accelerated carbon ions

p 242 N87-25745

COST REDUCTION

Future applications of low cost visual simulation for basic pilot training

p 258 A87-44710

CRUDE OIL

Evaluation of protective garment fabrics challenged by petroleum and synfuel fluids

[DE87-005687] p 264 N87-26507

CYANIDES

The characteristics of cyanide-sensitive and cyanide-resistant respiration in the brain in the presence of myocardial necrosis and the role of emotional stress in their origin

p 237 A87-43595

CYTOLOGY

The relationship between cellular reactions in the blood of flight personnel and some functional states of the organism

p 246 A87-43687

D**DATA SYSTEMS**

Creating de-briefing tools from system performance data

p 259 A87-44723

DECISION MAKING

Aeronautical decision making for helicopter pilots

[AD-A180325] p 260 N87-25759

Operator function modeling: An approach to cognitive task analysis in supervisory control systems

[NASA-CR-181180] p 261 N87-25761

Quantitative analysis of human perception and judgment

p 261 N87-26506

DECOMPRESSION SICKNESS

Consumption of platelets in decompression sickness of rabbits

p 237 A87-43296

Operation Everest II - Altitude decompression sickness during repeated altitude exposure

p 249 A87-46994

Probability of altitude decompression disorders as a function of duration of pre-exposure to hypobaric atmosphere

p 255 N87-25740

DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID

Poly((dG-dT).(dC-dA)/, poly((dG-dA).(dC-dT)/, poly((dG).(dC)/ and poly((dA).(dT)/ sequences in the genomes of archaeobacteria

p 239 A87-44298

DESERTS

Recovery of small amounts of water in the desert

p 263 N87-25751

DIAGNOSIS

Comparative study of central hemodynamics, myocardial contractility and left ventricular wall tension in athletes and patients

p 255 N87-25749

Expansion of space station diagnostic capability to include serological identification of viral and bacterial infections

p 243 N87-26703

DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS (STATISTICS)

Linear discriminant analysis in a system of occupational psychophysiological selection and classification of operators

p 258 A87-43686

DISPLAY DEVICES

Comparison of speech and pictorial displays in a cockpit environment

p 262 A87-43773

The effects of asynchronous visual delays on simulator flight performance and the development of simulator sickness symptomatology
[AD-A180196] p 254 N87-25731

DIURNAL VARIATIONS

The circadian rhythm of the bioelectric activity indices in brain p 244 A87-43582

DRUGS

Effect of dexamethasone on symptoms of acute mountain sickness at Pikes Peak, Colorado (4,300 m) p 249 A87-46993

Biochemical Enhancement of Performance [AGARD-CP-415] p 250 N87-25709

Enhancement of performance: Operational considerations p 250 N87-25710

Multivariate and psycho-physiological functions of DSIP p 251 N87-25713

Pharmacological approaches to performance enhancement in animals p 241 N87-25715

The effect of acetyl-dl-leucine on the vestibulo-ocular reflex in humans p 251 N87-25717

Homeostatic, entrainment and pacemaker effects of drugs that regulate the timing of sleep and wakefulness p 251 N87-25718

Side effects of hypnotic benzodiazepines on the vigilance and efficiency of personnel after awakening p 252 N87-25719

Sedating and non-sedating sleeping aids in air operation p 252 N87-25720

FB-111A aircrew use of temazepam during surge operations p 252 N87-25721

Phobic manifestations among experienced pilots p 252 N87-25722

E**EARPHONES**

Multi-adjustable headband --- for headsets [NASA-CASE-KSC-11322-1] p 263 N87-25765

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY

Comparative study of central hemodynamics, myocardial contractility and left ventricular wall tension in athletes and patients p 255 N87-25749

EDUCATION

Robotic telepresence p 262 A87-46704

Workshop on Workload and Training, and Examination of their Interactions: Executive summary [NASA-TM-89459] p 260 N87-25760

ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY

Electro-physiological measurement system for T2/CCV flight test p 244 A87-43222

ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY

The dynamics of physiological indices during minute-interval time judgments p 258 A87-43581

The circadian rhythm of the bioelectric activity indices in brain p 244 A87-43582

ELECTROLYTE METABOLISM

Water-salt homeostasis and space flight --- Russian book p 243 A87-42902

ELECTROLYTES

Fluid and electrolyte content in pregnant rats and their offspring following flight aboard Cosmos-1514 biosatellite p 242 N87-25743

ELECTROMYOGRAPHY

Electro-physiological measurement system for T2/CCV flight test p 244 A87-43222

ELECTRONYSTAGMOGRAPHY

Spectral rendition of vestibular nystagmus p 256 N87-25750

ENCAPSULATING

An evaluation of heat strain monitoring methods for workers in encapsulating, impermeable protective clothing [AD-A180555] p 263 N87-25764

ENDOCRINE GLANDS

Endocrinological responses to exercise in stressful environments [AD-A180011] p 253 N87-25726

ENDOCRINE SYSTEMS

Dynamics of hormones, sugar and electrolytes under hypodynamic conditions according to blood biochemical parameters p 254 N87-25738

ENDOCRINOLOGY

Endocrine-humoral aspects of sport physiology p 245 A87-43591

Seasonal dynamics of endocrine functions in people residing in the north p 246 A87-43592

Endocrinological responses to exercise in stressful environments [AD-A180011] p 253 N87-25726

USSR Space Life Sciences Digest, issue 12 [NASA-CR-3922(14)] p 242 N87-26494

ENVIRONMENT SIMULATION

Growth of plant tissue cultures in simulated lunar soil: Implications for a lunar base Controlled Ecological Life Support System (CELSS) [NASA-CR-181131] p 241 N87-25707

ENVIRONMENTS

Problems of assessing human functional capacities and predicting health status p 254 N87-25736

ENZYMATIC ACTIVITY

The state of the kallikrein-kinin system and the antiproteinase activity in rat blood under the effect of a weak low-frequency magnetic field p 238 A87-43596

Catalysis of splicing-related reactions between dinucleotides by a ribozyme p 238 A87-44119

Size and metabolic properties of single muscle fibers in rat soleus after hindlimb suspension p 240 A87-46573

Size and metabolic properties of fibers in rat fast-twitch muscles after hindlimb suspension p 240 A87-46574

Use of tyrosine and other nutrients to enhance and sustain performance p 250 N87-25711

ENZYMES

Human blood lactate dehydrogenase isozyme composition with single exposure to acute hypoxia, and its link to physical work capacity p 256 N87-25756

EPINEPHRINE

The effects of inhibition and stimulation of adrenoceptors on the cardiac pump function in animals adapted and unadapted to physical exercise p 239 A87-44323

ETIOLOGY

Intraventricular conduction disturbances in flying personnel - Development and prognosis of bifascicular blocks p 249 A87-46995

EVOKED RESPONSE (PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY)

Effect of adequate stimulation of vestibular analyzer on acoustic evoked potentials with average latency period p 256 N87-25754

Evoked potentials with long latency period in man with exposure to linear accelerations p 256 N87-25755

EXERCISE PHYSIOLOGY

Entrainment of respiratory frequency to exercise rhythm during hypoxia p 237 A87-43295

Endocrine-humoral aspects of sport physiology p 245 A87-43591

The effects of inhibition and stimulation of adrenoceptors on the cardiac pump function in animals adapted and unadapted to physical exercise p 239 A87-44323

Local sweating and cutaneous blood flow during exercise in hypobaric environments p 248 A87-46572

Influence of fasting on carbohydrate and fat metabolism during rest and exercise in men [AD-A180036] p 253 N87-25728

Dynamics of hormones, sugar and electrolytes under hypodynamic conditions according to blood biochemical parameters p 254 N87-25738

Central hemodynamics of monkeys in postoperative period as related to handling prior to surgical intervention p 242 N87-25747

Human blood lactate dehydrogenase isozyme composition with single exposure to acute hypoxia, and its link to physical work capacity p 256 N87-25756

EXHAUSTION

Heat intolerance, heat exhaustion monitored: A case report [AD-A180090] p 253 N87-25730

EXOBIOLOGY

Water-salt homeostasis and space flight --- Russian book p 243 A87-42902

Aerospace medicine and biology: A continuing bibliography with indexes (supplement 300) [NASA-SP-7011(300)] p 254 N87-25733

USSR Space Life Sciences Digest, issue 12 [NASA-CR-3922(14)] p 242 N87-26494

EXPERIMENT DESIGN

Operation Everest II - Altitude decompression sickness during repeated altitude exposure p 249 A87-46994

Development and construction of an integrated experiment system for sled experiments during the first Spacelab mission [BMFT-FB-W-86-013] p 257 N87-26500

EXPERT SYSTEMS

Operator function modeling: An approach to cognitive task analysis in supervisory control systems [NASA-CR-181180] p 261 N87-25761

EXTINCTION

Periodic extinction of families and genera p 239 A87-45749

EXTRAVEHICULAR ACTIVITY

Probability of altitude decompression disorders as a function of duration of pre-exposure to hypobaric atmosphere p 255 N87-25740

Design, development and evaluation of Stanford/Ames Extra-Vehicular Activity (EVA) prehensors [NASA-CR-181116] p 263 N87-25763

Effect of STS space suit on astronaut dominant upper limb EVA work performance p 265 N87-26702

EYE (ANATOMY)

Spectral rendition of vestibular nystagmus p 256 N87-25750

EYE MOVEMENTS

The effect of instantaneous field of view on search rate for single targets over a wide field [AD-A180199] p 260 N87-25758

EYEPIECES

Intraocular lenses in aviators - A review of the U.S. Army experience p 249 A87-46996

F**FABRICS**

Evaluation of protective garment fabrics challenged by petroleum and synfuel fluids [DE87-005687] p 264 N87-26507

FATIGUE (BIOLOGY)

Biochemical Enhancement of Performance [AGARD-CP-415] p 250 N87-25709

Heat intolerance, heat exhaustion monitored: A case report [AD-A180090] p 253 N87-25730

Current problems of aviation physiology p 254 N87-25735

Triazolam - performance side effects: Vestibular, musculoskeletal, and complex performance tests [AD-A180934] p 257 N87-26502

FEAR

Phobic manifestations among experienced pilots p 252 N87-25722

FEMALES

Pilot and astronaut offspring - Possible G-force effects on human sex ratio p 250 A87-46999

FETUSES

Fluid and electrolyte content in pregnant rats and their offspring following flight aboard Cosmos-1514 biosatellite p 242 N87-25743

FIELD OF VIEW

Visual cueing requirements in flight simulation p 258 A87-44716

The effect of instantaneous field of view on search rate for single targets over a wide field [AD-A180199] p 260 N87-25758

FIGHTER AIRCRAFT

+ Gz tolerance and the physical characteristics of JASDF fighter pilots p 248 A87-45649

FIRE PREVENTION

Fire safety requirements for cabin equipment components --- aircraft [MBB-UT-020/86] p 264 N87-25768

FLEXIBILITY

Controlling flexible manipulators, an experimental investigation [NASA-CR-180647] p 265 N87-26508

FLIGHT CHARACTERISTICS

The effects of asynchronous visual delays on simulator flight performance and the development of simulator sickness symptomatology [AD-A180196] p 254 N87-25731

FLIGHT CONTROL

Training perceptual-motor skills p 259 A87-44728

FLIGHT CREWS

The study of crew workloads in the cockpit p 262 A87-44240

Intraventricular conduction disturbances in flying personnel - Development and prognosis of bifascicular blocks p 249 A87-46995

The predictive value of the body mass index for systolic blood pressure 12-15 years later in young air force personnel p 250 A87-46997

Enhancement of performance: Operational considerations p 250 N87-25710

FB-111A aircrew use of temazepam during surge operations p 252 N87-25721

Recovery of small amounts of water in the desert p 263 N87-25751

FLIGHT FITNESS

A statistical analysis of blood pressure changes during the period of 23 years on JASDF pilots p 244 A87-43221

Spondylololthesis in pilots - A follow-up study p 247 A87-44096

FLIGHT OPERATIONS

Considerations for FLIR simulation in pilot training p 259 A87-44724

FLIGHT PATHS

Creating de-briefing tools from system performance data p 259 A87-44723

FLIGHT SAFETY

The threshold for hypoxia effects on perceptual-motor performance p 246 A87-43775

- + Gz-induced loss of consciousness and aircraft recovery p 247 A87-44097
- CRM - A different approach to human factors training --- Cockpit Resource Management p 259 A87-46439
- Characterization of the resulting incapacitation following unexpected +Gz-induced loss of consciousness p 249 A87-46990
- Airline cabin environment: Air quality and safety [PB87-164422] p 263 N87-25762
- FLIGHT SIMULATION**
- Advances in flight simulation - visual and motion systems; Proceedings of the International Conference, London, England, Apr. 29-May 1, 1986 p 258 A87-44708
- Effectiveness of flight simulation in training KC-10 pilots in receiver refueling p 258 A87-44709
- Future applications of low cost visual simulation for basic pilot training p 258 A87-44710
- Visual cueing requirements in flight simulation p 258 A87-44716
- Optical information for flight simulation p 259 A87-44718
- Considerations for FLIR simulation in pilot training p 259 A87-44724
- Training perceptual-motor skills p 259 A87-44728
- Development and testing of a mouse simulated space flight model [NASA-CR-181155] p 241 N87-25708
- The effects of asynchronous visual delays on simulator flight performance and the development of simulator sickness symptomatology [AD-A180196] p 254 N87-25731
- FLIGHT SIMULATORS**
- Content, variety, and augmentation of simulated visual scenes for teaching air-to-ground attack p 258 A87-43774
- Vestibular models for design and evaluation of flight simulator motion p 262 A87-44711
- A survey of simulation sickness amongst Royal Air Force pilots - Report on interim results p 248 A87-44721
- Issues in simulator sickness p 248 A87-44722
- FLIGHT STRESS**
- The effect of acceleration overload during piloting highly-maneuverable aircraft (Literature review) p 246 A87-43684
- FLIGHT TESTS**
- The effects of asynchronous visual delays on simulator flight performance and the development of simulator sickness symptomatology [AD-A180196] p 254 N87-25731
- FLIGHT TRAINING**
- Issues in simulator sickness p 248 A87-44722
- Training for long duration space missions p 261 N87-26701
- FLIR DETECTORS**
- Considerations for FLIR simulation in pilot training p 259 A87-44724
- FLOW CHARACTERISTICS**
- Optical information for flight simulation p 259 A87-44718
- FLUID PRESSURE**
- Pressure and volume pulsation with change in spare room in intracranial cavity p 255 N87-25748
- FOOD INTAKE**
- Influence of fasting on carbohydrate and fat metabolism during rest and exercise in men [AD-A180036] p 253 N87-25728
- G**
- GALVANIC SKIN RESPONSE**
- Skin potential reflex corresponding to transient motion discomfort p 247 A87-44094
- GARMENTS**
- Evaluation of protective garment fabrics challenged by petroleum and synfuel fluids [DE87-005687] p 264 N87-26507
- GAS TRANSPORT**
- The effects of head-down tilt on carotid blood flow and pulmonary gas exchange p 249 A87-46991
- GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM**
- USSR Space Life Sciences Digest, issue 12 [NASA-CR-3922(14)] p 242 N87-26494
- GENETIC CODE**
- Structural conformity between a codon and the coded amino acid p 266 A87-46074
- Genetic toxicity studies of organic chemicals found as contaminants in spacecraft cabin atmospheres p 264 N87-25897
- GENETICS**
- Unraveling photosystems [DE87-009258] p 241 N87-25706
- GLOVES**
- Evaluation of protective garment fabrics challenged by petroleum and synfuel fluids [DE87-005687] p 264 N87-26507

GRAVITATIONAL EFFECTS

- Pilot and astronaut offspring - Possible G-force effects on human sex ratio p 250 A87-46999
- Effect of STS space suit on astronaut dominant upper limb EVA work performance p 265 N87-26702

GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY

- Investigation of the functional and morphological characteristics of the photosynthetic apparatus in pea sprouts cultivated for 42 days aboard the Salyut-7 station p 238 A87-43681
- Cardiovascular results from a rhesus monkey flown aboard the Cosmos 1514 spaceflight p 238 A87-44087
- Potential benefits of maximal exercise just prior to return from weightlessness p 247 A87-44092
- Effect of positive acceleration (+Gz) on soft contact lens wear p 247 A87-44095
- Reflectance photoplethysmography as an adjunct to assessment of gravitational acceleration tolerance - Preliminary findings p 247 A87-44098
- Characterization of the resulting incapacitation following unexpected +Gz-induced loss of consciousness p 249 A87-46990
- Asymmetric otolith function and increased susceptibility to motion sickness during exposure to variations in gravito-inertial acceleration level p 249 A87-46992
- Development of anti-G suits and their limitations p 263 A87-46998

GROUP DYNAMICS

- Determinants of individual and group performance [NASA-CR-181178] p 261 N87-26505

GROWTH

- A method of variable spacing for controlled plant growth systems in spaceflight and terrestrial agriculture applications [NASA-CR-177447] p 264 N87-25767

GUIDANCE (MOTION)

- Optical information for flight simulation p 259 A87-44718

H**HAND (ANATOMY)**

- Design, development and evaluation of Stanford/Ames Extra-Vehicular Activity (EVA) prehensors [NASA-CR-181116] p 263 N87-25763

HEAD DOWN TILT

- The effects of head-down tilt on carotid blood flow and pulmonary gas exchange p 249 A87-46991

HEAD MOVEMENT

- A review and investigation of aiming and tracking performance with head-mounted sights p 262 A87-44758

HEALTH PHYSICS

- Increasing the functional reserves of the human organism by means of respiratory training using an accessory dead space p 244 A87-43583

HEART

- Atropine test distinctions in individuals of different age groups p 255 N87-25742

HEART DISEASES

- The characteristics of cyanide-sensitive and cyanide-resistant respiration in the brain in the presence of myocardial necrosis and the role of emotional stress in their origin p 237 A87-43595
- Comparative study of central hemodynamics, myocardial contractility and left ventricular wall tension in athletes and patients p 255 N87-25749

HEART FUNCTION

- The effects of inhibition and stimulation of adrenoreceptors on the cardiac pump function in animals adapted and unadapted to physical exercise p 239 A87-44323
- Atropine test distinctions in individuals of different age groups p 255 N87-25742
- Comparative study of central hemodynamics, myocardial contractility and left ventricular wall tension in athletes and patients p 255 N87-25749

HEART RATE

- Characteristics of cardiac rhythm regulation during the development of ergothermia p 244 A87-43585
- Analysis of the relationship between pulse-wave propagation velocity and arterial pressure changes in humans subjected to functional loads p 245 A87-43586

- Experimental study of the whole-body response in a vibrational environment. I - Effect of whole-body vibration on the respiratory airflow, respiratory rate and heart rate in dogs p 239 A87-45650
- Atropine test distinctions in individuals of different age groups p 255 N87-25742

HEAT

- Heat intolerance, heat exhaustion monitored: A case report [AD-A180090] p 253 N87-25730

HELICOPTER PERFORMANCE

- The effects of asynchronous visual delays on simulator flight performance and the development of simulator sickness symptomatology [AD-A180196] p 254 N87-25731

HELICOPTERS

- Aeronautical decision making for helicopter pilots [AD-A180325] p 260 N87-25759

HEMATOLOGY

- Consumption of platelets in decompression sickness of rabbits p 237 A87-43296
- Dynamics of neutrophil phagocytosis and the composition of white blood cells in metal workers caused by shift work p 245 A87-43588
- The state of the kallikrein-kinine system and the antiproteinase activity in rat blood under the effect of a weak low-frequency magnetic field p 238 A87-43596

HEMODYNAMIC RESPONSES

- The effect of body position on hemodynamics changes caused by emotional stress p 244 A87-43584
- Analysis of the relationship between pulse-wave propagation velocity and arterial pressure changes in humans subjected to functional loads p 245 A87-43586
- Cardiovascular results from a rhesus monkey flown aboard the Cosmos 1514 spaceflight p 238 A87-44087
- The effects of head-down tilt on carotid blood flow and pulmonary gas exchange p 249 A87-46991

HEMODYNAMICS

- Human thermoregulation after atropine and/or pralidoxime administration p 246 A87-44090
- Central hemodynamics of monkeys in postoperative period as related to handling prior to surgical intervention p 242 N87-25747
- Comparative study of central hemodynamics, myocardial contractility and left ventricular wall tension in athletes and patients p 255 N87-25749

HIGH ALTITUDE

- Endocrinological responses to exercise in stressful environments [AD-A180011] p 253 N87-25726
- Mood states at 1600 and 4300 meters high terrestrial altitude [AD-A180535] p 254 N87-25732
- Some individual distinctions of human adaptation to altitude p 255 N87-25741
- Mood states at 1600 and 4300 meters terrestrial altitude [AD-A179901] p 260 N87-25757

HIGH PRESSURE

- Endocrinological responses to exercise in stressful environments [AD-A180011] p 253 N87-25726

HISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

- Evaluation of an automated karyotyping system for chromosome aberration analysis p 242 N87-25896

HISTORIES

- Introduction to dynamic effects and intercomparison in the MR (Magnetic Resonance) imaging process: Four short reports on MRI dynamical and intercomparative phenomena [PB87-175865] p 256 N87-26497

HOMEOSTASIS

- Homeostatic, entrainment and pacemaker effects of drugs that regulate the timing of sleep and wakefulness p 251 N87-25718

HORMONES

- Dynamics of hormones, sugar and electrolytes under hypodynamic conditions according to blood biochemical parameters p 254 N87-25738

HUMAN BEHAVIOR

- Mood states at 1600 and 4300 meters high terrestrial altitude [AD-A180535] p 254 N87-25732

HUMAN BEINGS

- The effect of acetyl-dl-leucine on the vestibulo-ocular reflex in humans p 251 N87-25717
- Homeostatic, entrainment and pacemaker effects of drugs that regulate the timing of sleep and wakefulness p 251 N87-25718

HUMAN BODY

- Problems of assessing human functional capacities and predicting health status p 254 N87-25736

HUMAN CENTRIFUGES

- The human centrifuge of the Flugmedizinisches Institut der Luftwaffe p 248 A87-44227

HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING

- Comparison of speech and pictorial displays in a cockpit environment p 262 A87-43773
- CRM - A different approach to human factors training --- Cockpit Resource Management p 259 A87-46439
- Multi-adjustable headband --- for headsets [NASA-CASE-KSC-11322-1] p 263 N87-25765

HUMAN PERFORMANCE

- Development of a paradigm to assess nutritive and biochemical substances in humans: A preliminary report on the effects of tyrosine upon altitude- and cold-induced stress responses p 250 N87-25712
- Multivariate and psycho-physiological functions of DSP p 251 N87-25713
- Introduction of a new stimulant: CRL 40476 p 251 N87-25714
- The evaluation of vigilance in studies of aeronautic pharmacology p 251 N87-25716
- Sedating and nonsedating sleeping aids in air operation p 252 N87-25720
- Influence of fasting on carbohydrate and fat metabolism during rest and exercise in men [AD-A180036] p 253 N87-25728
- Problems of assessing human functional capacities and predicting health status p 254 N87-25736
- Some individual distinctions of human adaptation to altitude p 255 N87-25741
- Workshop on Workload and Training, and Examination of their Interactions: Executive summary [NASA-TM-89459] p 260 N87-25760
- Determinants of individual and group performance [NASA-CR-181178] p 261 N87-26505
- HUMAN REACTIONS**
- Seasonal dynamics of endocrine functions in people residing in the north p 246 A87-43592
- The period of the infradian intensity biorhythms of the physiological processes in the human organism p 246 A87-43594
- Shift work and biological rhythms [DRIC-T-7825] p 252 N87-25723
- HYPERBARIC CHAMBERS**
- Endogenous opioids are not involved in the pathology induced by hyperbaric oxygen treatment p 238 A87-44089
- HYPEROXIA**
- Carotid body chemosensory function in prolonged normobaric hyperoxia in the cat p 237 A87-43298
- Endogenous opioids are not involved in the pathology induced by hyperbaric oxygen treatment p 238 A87-44089
- Modeling ozone absorption in the lower respiratory tract [PB87-182697] p 257 N87-26498
- HYPERTENSION**
- The thyroid and hypoxic moderation of systemic hypertension in the spontaneously hypertensive rat p 238 A87-44091
- Operation Everest 2: High altitude pulmonary hypertension unresponsive to oxygen [AD-A179882] p 252 N87-25724
- HYPERTHERMIA**
- Characteristics of cardiac rhythm regulation during the development of ergothermia p 244 A87-43585
- The effect of moderate altitude-hypoxia on the functional status and the work capacity of humans as a function of the ambient temperature p 245 A87-43589
- HYPOBARIC ATMOSPHERES**
- Local sweating and cutaneous blood flow during exercise in hypobaric environments p 248 A87-46572
- Probability of altitude decompression disorders as a function of duration of pre-exposure to hypobaric atmosphere p 255 N87-25740
- HYPODYNAMIA**
- Size and metabolic properties of single muscle fibers in rat soleus after hindlimb suspension p 240 A87-46573
- Size and metabolic properties of fibers in rat fast-twitch muscles after hindlimb suspension p 240 A87-46574
- Dynamics of hormones, sugar and electrolytes under hypodynamic conditions according to blood biochemical parameters p 254 N87-25738
- HYPOKINESIA**
- Effect of weightlessness and hypokinesia on velocity and strength properties of human muscles p 255 N87-25739
- Effect of diphosphonates on development of osteoporosis in hypokinetic rats p 242 N87-25744
- HYPOTHALAMUS**
- Neurophysiological analysis of hypothalamic mechanisms for the regulation of primary sleep and hypobiosis p 240 A87-46075
- HYPOXIA**
- Entrainment of respiratory frequency to exercise rhythm during hypoxia p 237 A87-43295
- The immunogenic system of humans during adaptation to high-altitude hypoxia p 245 A87-43587
- The effect of moderate altitude-hypoxia on the functional status and the work capacity of humans as a function of the ambient temperature p 245 A87-43589
- The threshold for hypoxia effects on perceptual-motor performance p 246 A87-43775

The thyroid and hypoxic moderation of systemic hypertension in the spontaneously hypertensive rat p 238 A87-44091

- Effect of hypoxia-induced periodic breathing on upper airway obstruction during sleep p 248 A87-46571
- Local sweating and cutaneous blood flow during exercise in hypobaric environments p 248 A87-46572
- Development of a paradigm to assess nutritive and biochemical substances in humans: A preliminary report on the effects of tyrosine upon altitude- and cold-induced stress responses p 250 N87-25712
- Pharmacological approaches to performance enhancement in animals p 241 N87-25715
- Operation Everest 2: High altitude pulmonary hypertension unresponsive to oxygen [AD-A179882] p 252 N87-25724
- Endocrinological responses to exercise in stressful environments [AD-A180011] p 253 N87-25726
- Current problems of aviation physiology p 254 N87-25735
- Some individual distinctions of human adaptation to altitude p 255 N87-25741
- Human blood lactate dehydrogenase isozyme composition with single exposure to acute hypoxia, and its link to physical work capacity p 256 N87-25756

ILLUSIONS

- An experimental study on the effects of unilateral acoustic stimulus on the feeling of inclination p 243 A87-43220

IMAGE PROCESSING

- Introduction to dynamic effects and intercomparison in the MR (Magnetic Resonance) imaging process: Four short reports on MRI dynamical and intercomparative phenomena [PB87-175865] p 256 N87-26497

IMMUNOASSAY

- Expansion of space station diagnostic capability to include serological identification of viral and bacterial infections p 243 N87-26703

IMMUNOLOGY

- The immunogenic system of humans during adaptation to high-altitude hypoxia p 245 A87-43587
- Dynamics of neutrophil phagocytosis and the composition of white blood cells in metal workers caused by shift work p 245 A87-43588
- Development and testing of a mouse simulated space flight model [NASA-CR-181155] p 241 N87-25708

IMPLANTATION

- Intraocular lenses in aviators - A review of the U.S. Army experience p 249 A87-46996
- Central hemodynamics of monkeys in postoperative period as related to handling prior to surgical intervention p 242 N87-25747

INCLINATION

- An experimental study on the effects of unilateral acoustic stimulus on the feeling of inclination p 243 A87-43220

INERTIA

- Asymmetric otolith function and increased susceptibility to motion sickness during exposure to variations in gravito-inertial acceleration level p 249 A87-46992

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

- Expansion of space station diagnostic capability to include serological identification of viral and bacterial infections p 243 N87-26703

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

- Structural conformity between a codon and the coded amino acid p 266 A87-46074

INFORMATION TRANSFER

- Structural conformity between a codon and the coded amino acid p 266 A87-46074

INHIBITORS

- The effect of some monoamine oxidase inhibitors on the wakefulness-sleep cycle in cats p 239 A87-44321

INSOMNIA

- Triazolam - performance side effects: Vestibular, musculoskeletal, and complex performance tests [AD-A180934] p 257 N87-26502

INSTRUCTORS

- Future applications of low cost visual simulation for basic pilot training p 258 A87-44710

INSULIN

- Effects of constant magnetic fields on the B-cells and insulin target cells in the rat p 238 A87-44088

INTERSTELLAR CHEMISTRY

- Organic model of interstellar grains p 265 A87-43792

INTERSTELLAR EXTINCTION

- Organic model of interstellar grains p 265 A87-43792

INTERSTELLAR MATTER

- Organic model of interstellar grains p 265 A87-43792

INVESTIGATION

- The effects of asynchronous visual delays on simulator flight performance and the development of simulator sickness symptomatology [AD-A180196] p 254 N87-25731

J

JUDGMENTS

- Quantitative analysis of human perception and judgment p 261 N87-26506

K

KALMAN FILTERS

- Controlling flexible manipulators, an experimental investigation [NASA-CR-180647] p 265 N87-26508

L

LACTATES

- Human blood lactate dehydrogenase isozyme composition with single exposure to acute hypoxia, and its link to physical work capacity p 256 N87-25756

LENSES

- Intraocular lenses in aviators - A review of the U.S. Army experience p 249 A87-46996

LESIONS

- Investigation of incidence of morphological changes in rat cerebral cortex neurons under the effect of accelerated carbon ions p 242 N87-25745

LEUKOCYTES

- Dynamics of neutrophil phagocytosis and the composition of white blood cells in metal workers caused by shift work p 245 A87-43588
- The correlation of annual biorhythms in the leukocyte numbers in the peripheral blood of healthy humans with heliogeophysical rhythms. I p 246 A87-43685
- The relationship between cellular reactions in the blood of flight personnel and some functional states of the organism p 246 A87-43687

LIFE SCIENCES

- Results of the life sciences DSOs conducted aboard the space shuttle 1981-1986 [NASA-TM-58280] p 243 N87-26496

LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS

- Dynamics of hormones, sugar and electrolytes under hypodynamic conditions according to blood biochemical parameters p 254 N87-25738
- USSR Space Life Sciences Digest, issue 12 [NASA-CR-3922(14)] p 242 N87-26494

LIFT

- Maximal aerobic capacity for repetitive lifting: Comparison with three standard exercise testing modes [AD-A179855] p 253 N87-25725
- Intra-abdominal and intra-thoracic pressures during lifting and jumping [AD-A180030] p 253 N87-25727

LIMBS (ANATOMY)

- Size and metabolic properties of single muscle fibers in rat soleus after hindlimb suspension p 240 A87-46573

LINE OF SIGHT

- The effect of instantaneous field of view on search rate for single targets over a wide field [AD-A180199] p 260 N87-25758

LIPID METABOLISM

- Influence of fasting on carbohydrate and fat metabolism during rest and exercise in men [AD-A180036] p 253 N87-25728

LIVER

- Changes in liver functions during the adaptation of humans to conditions in the north p 245 A87-43590

LONG DURATION SPACE FLIGHT

- Training for long duration space missions p 261 N87-26701

LONGITUDINAL CONTROL

- Vestibular models for design and evaluation of flight simulator motion p 262 A87-44711

LUNAR BASES

- Growth of plant tissue cultures in simulated lunar soil: Implications for a lunar base Controlled Ecological Life Support System (CELSS) [NASA-CR-181131] p 241 N87-25707

LUNAR ENVIRONMENT

- Growth of plant tissue cultures in simulated lunar soil: Implications for a lunar base Controlled Ecological Life Support System (CELSS) [NASA-CR-181131] p 241 N87-25707

LUNAR SOIL

- Growth of plant tissue cultures in simulated lunar soil: Implications for a lunar base Controlled Ecological Life Support System (CELSS) [NASA-CR-181131] p 241 N87-25707

M

MAGNETIC EFFECTS

- The state of the kallikrein-kinin system and the antiproteinase activity in rat blood under the effect of a weak low-frequency magnetic field p 238 A87-43596
Effects of constant magnetic fields on the B-cells and insulin target cells in the rat p 238 A87-44088

MAGNETIC FLUX

- The state of the kallikrein-kinin system and the antiproteinase activity in rat blood under the effect of a weak low-frequency magnetic field p 238 A87-43596

MALES

- Pilot and astronaut offspring - Possible G-force effects on human sex ratio p 250 A87-46999

MAN MACHINE SYSTEMS

- A review and investigation of aiming and tracking performance with head-mounted sights p 262 A87-44758

ATC simulation assures training flexibility p 259 A87-46440

Robotic telepresence p 262 A87-46704

Development of anti-G suits and their limitations p 263 A87-46998

- Operator function modeling: An approach to cognitive task analysis in supervisory control systems [NASA-CR-181180] p 261 N87-25761

MANIPULATORS

- Design, development and evaluation of Stanford/Ames Extra-Vehicular Activity (EVA) prehensors [NASA-CR-181116] p 263 N87-25763
Controlling flexible manipulators, an experimental investigation [NASA-CR-180647] p 265 N87-26508

MANNED SPACE FLIGHT

- Training for long duration space missions p 261 N87-26701

MANUALS

- Temperament-Structure Scales (TSS), test manual [DFVLR-FB-86-58] p 261 N87-26504

MARINE BIOLOGY

- Periodic extinction of families and genera p 239 A87-45749

MATHEMATICAL MODELS

- Algal culture studies for CELSS [NASA-CR-177448] p 265 N87-26509

MEDICAL SCIENCE

- Abstracts of papers presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society of General Physiologists (40th) held in Woods Hole, Massachusetts on 4-7 September 1986 [AD-A180080] p 253 N87-25729

MEMBRANES

- Unraveling photosystems [DE87-009258] p 241 N87-25706

MEMORY

- Pharmacological approaches to performance enhancement in animals p 241 N87-25715
The evaluation of vigilance in studies of aeronautic pharmacology p 251 N87-25716

MENTAL HEALTH

- A survey of simulation sickness amongst Royal Air Force pilots - Report on interim results p 248 A87-44721

MENTAL PERFORMANCE

- The dynamics of physiological indices during minute-interval time judgments p 258 A87-43581
Relationship between information and activation, and mental work capacity of operators p 260 N87-25737
Workshop on Workload and Training, and Examination of their Interactions: Executive summary [NASA-TM-89459] p 260 N87-25760

METABOLISM

- Reduction in metabolic heat production during exposure to radio-frequency radiation in the rat p 237 A87-43297

- Dynamics of hormones, sugar and electrolytes under hypodynamic conditions according to blood biochemical parameters p 254 N87-25738

MICE

- Morphometrics of cellular damage in mice testis receiving X-ray and high-energy particle irradiation [NASA-CR-180994] p 241 N87-25705
Development and testing of a mouse simulated space flight model [NASA-CR-181155] p 241 N87-25708

MICROCOMPUTERS

- An experimental microcomputer controlled system for synchronized pulsating anti-gravity suit p 263 A87-47000

MICROORGANISMS

- Poly((dG-dT).(dC-dA)/, poly((dG-dA).(dC-dT)/, poly((dG).(dC)/ and poly((dA).(dT)/ sequences in the genomes of archaebacteria p 239 A87-44298
Survival of microorganisms in the aerosol phase: A literature review [FOA-A-40053-4.4] p 242 N87-26495

MILITARY OPERATIONS

- Considerations for FLIR simulation in pilot training p 259 A87-44724
Sedating and nonsedating sleeping aids in air operation p 252 N87-25720

MODELS

- Operator function modeling: An approach to cognitive task analysis in supervisory control systems [NASA-CR-181180] p 261 N87-25761
Research on models for the transient system of the visual system [ETN-87-90134] p 257 N87-26501

MOLECULAR INTERACTIONS

- A fast atom bombardment study on the interaction of anticodon nucleotides and their cognate amino acid p 239 A87-44803

MONKEYS

- Introduction of a new stimulant: CRL 40476 p 251 N87-25714
Central hemodynamics of monkeys in postoperative period as related to handling prior to surgical intervention p 242 N87-25747

MOODS

- Mood states at 1600 and 4300 meters high terrestrial altitude [AD-A180535] p 254 N87-25732
Mood states at 1600 and 4300 meters terrestrial altitude [AD-A179901] p 260 N87-25757

MORPHINE

- Endogenous opioids are not involved in the pathology induced by hyperbaric oxygen treatment p 238 A87-44089

MORPHOLOGY

- Investigation of incidence of morphological changes in rat cerebral cortex neurons under the effect of accelerated carbon ions p 242 N87-25745

MOTION PERCEPTION

- Optical information for flight simulation p 259 A87-44718

MOTION SICKNESS

- Skin potential reflex corresponding to transient motion discomfort p 247 A87-44094
Asymmetric otolith function and increased susceptibility to motion sickness during exposure to variations in gravito-inertial acceleration level p 249 A87-46992
The effects of asynchronous visual delays on simulator flight performance and the development of simulator sickness symptomatology [AD-A180196] p 254 N87-25731
USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 [JPRS-US8-87-003] p 254 N87-25734
Current problems of aviation physiology p 254 N87-25735

- General purpose algorithms for characterization of slow and fast phase nystagmus p 256 N87-25891

MOTION SIMULATION

- Advances in flight simulation - visual and motion systems: Proceedings of the International Conference, London, England, Apr. 29-May 1, 1986 p 258 A87-44708

MOTION SIMULATORS

- Vestibular models for design and evaluation of flight simulator motion p 262 A87-44711
Optical flow - The key to integration of visual and vestibular motion cueing p 259 A87-44719

MUSCLES

- Effect of diphosphonates on development of osteoporosis in hypokinetic rats p 242 N87-25744

MUSCULAR FUNCTION

- Variation of muscle efficiency and regulation of heat production in an organism p 239 A87-44320
Size and metabolic properties of single muscle fibers in rat soleus after hindlimb suspension p 240 A87-46573
Size and metabolic properties of fibers in rat fast-twitch muscles after hindlimb suspension p 240 A87-46574
Effect of weightlessness and hypokinesia on velocity and strength properties of human muscles p 255 N87-25739

- Effect of diphosphonates on development of osteoporosis in hypokinetic rats p 242 N87-25744

N

NEURONS

- Biochemical Enhancement of Performance [AGARD-CP-415] p 250 N87-25709

- Use of tyrosine and other nutrients to enhance and sustain performance p 250 N87-25711

- Investigation of incidence of morphological changes in rat cerebral cortex neurons under the effect of accelerated carbon ions p 242 N87-25745

NEUROPHYSIOLOGY

- The circadian rhythm of the bioelectric activity indices in brain p 244 A87-43582
Diurnal neurophysiological characteristics of the wakefulness-sleep cycle in white rats p 239 A87-44322

- Neurophysiological analysis of hypothalamic mechanisms for the regulation of primary sleep and hypobiosis p 240 A87-46075

The theoretical aspects of brain ontogenesis p 240 A87-46081

- Modules as the functional units of the visual cortex and their role in visual perception p 240 A87-46082

- USSR Space Life Sciences Digest, issue 12 [NASA-CR-3922(14)] p 242 N87-26494

NIGHT FLIGHTS (AIRCRAFT)

- Future applications of low cost visual simulation for basic pilot training p 258 A87-44710

NIGHT VISION

- Considerations for FLIR simulation in pilot training p 259 A87-44724

NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE

- Introduction to dynamic effects and intercomparison in the MR (Magnetic Resonance) imaging process: Four short reports on MRI dynamical and intercomparative phenomena [PB87-175865] p 256 N87-26497

NUCLEOTIDES

- Catalysis of splicing-related reactions between dinucleotides by a ribozyme p 238 A87-44119
Autocatalytic synthesis of a tetranucleotide analogue p 265 A87-44120
A fast atom bombardment study on the interaction of anticodon nucleotides and their cognate amino acid p 239 A87-44803

NUMERICAL CONTROL

- Robotic telepresence p 262 A87-46704

NYSTAGMUS

- The effect of acetyl-dl-leucine on the vestibulo-ocular reflex in humans p 251 N87-25717
Spectral rendition of vestibular nystagmus p 256 N87-25750

O

ONTOGENY

- The theoretical aspects of brain ontogenesis p 240 A87-46081

OPERATOR PERFORMANCE

- Linear discriminant analysis in a system of occupational psychophysiological selection and classification of operators p 258 A87-43686
A review and investigation of aiming and tracking performance with head-mounted sights p 262 A87-44758

- Biochemical Enhancement of Performance [AGARD-CP-415] p 250 N87-25709

- Enhancement of performance: Operational considerations p 250 N87-25710
FB-111A aircrew use of temazepam during surge operations p 252 N87-25721

- Relationship between information and activation, and mental work capacity of operators p 260 N87-25737

OPERATORS (PERSONNEL)

- Relationship between information and activation, and mental work capacity of operators p 260 N87-25737
Operator function modeling: An approach to cognitive task analysis in supervisory control systems [NASA-CR-181180] p 261 N87-25761

OPHTHALMOLOGY

- Intraocular lenses in aviators - A review of the U.S. Army experience p 249 A87-46996

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

- Organic model of interstellar grains p 265 A87-43792
Genetic toxicity studies of organic chemicals found as contaminants in spacecraft cabin atmospheres p 264 N87-25897

OSTEOPOROSIS

- Effect of diphosphonates on development of osteoporosis in hypokinetic rats p 242 N87-25744

OTOLITH ORGANS

- Asymmetric otolith function and increased susceptibility to motion sickness during exposure to variations in gravito-inertial acceleration level p 249 A87-46992

OXIDASE

- The effect of some monoamine oxidase inhibitors on the wakefulness-sleep cycle in cats p 239 A87-44321

OXIDATION

- Pre- and posttreatment techniques for spacecraft water recovery
[NASA-CR-171987] p 264 N87-25766

OXYGEN

- Theoretical constraints on oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations in the Precambrian atmosphere
p 265 A87-43394

OXYGEN BREATHING

- Operation Everest 2: High altitude pulmonary hypertension unresponsive to oxygen
[AD-A179882] p 252 N87-25724
- Modeling ozone absorption in the lower respiratory tract
[PB87-182697] p 257 N87-26498

OXYGEN CONSUMPTION

- The characteristics of cyanide-sensitive and cyanide-resistant respiration in the brain in the presence of myocardial necrosis and the role of emotional stress in their origin
p 237 A87-43595
- The thyroid and hypoxic moderation of systemic hypertension in the spontaneously hypertensive rat
p 238 A87-44091
- Influence of fasting on carbohydrate and fat metabolism during rest and exercise in men
[AD-A180036] p 253 N87-25728

OZONE

- Modeling ozone absorption in the lower respiratory tract
[PB87-182697] p 257 N87-26498

P**PASSENGER AIRCRAFT**

- Airliner cabin environment: Air quality and safety
[PB87-164422] p 263 N87-25762

PATHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

- Endogenous opioids are not involved in the pathology induced by hyperbaric oxygen treatment
p 238 A87-44089

PATIENTS

- Comparative study of central hemodynamics, myocardial contractility and left ventricular wall tension in athletes and patients
p 255 N87-25749

PATTERN RECOGNITION

- Content, variety, and augmentation of simulated visual scenes for teaching air-to-ground attack
p 258 A87-43774

PEPTIDES

- Multivariate and psycho-physiological functions of DSIP
p 251 N87-25713

PERCEPTION

- Quantitative analysis of human perception and judgment
p 261 N87-26506

PERCEPTUAL ERRORS

- The threshold for hypoxia effects on perceptual-motor performance
p 246 A87-43775

PERCEPTUAL TIME CONSTANT

- Training perceptual-motor skills
p 259 A87-44728

PERIODIC VARIATIONS

- Dynamics of neutrophil phagocytosis and the composition of white blood cells in metal workers caused by shift work
p 245 A87-43588
- The period of the infradian intensity biorhythms of the physiological processes in the human organism
p 246 A87-43594
- Periodic extinction of families and genera
p 239 A87-45749

PERIPHERAL VISION

- Reflectance photoplethysmography as an adjunct to assessment of gravitational acceleration tolerance - Preliminary findings
p 247 A87-44098

PERMEABILITY

- An evaluation of heat strain monitoring methods for workers in encapsulating, impermeable protective clothing
[AD-A180555] p 263 N87-25764

PERMEATING

- Evaluation of protective garment fabrics challenged by petroleum and synfuel fluids
[DE87-005687] p 264 N87-26507

PERSONALITY

- Determinants of individual and group performance
[NASA-CR-181178] p 261 N87-26505

PERSONALITY TESTS

- Temperament-Structure Scales (TSS), test manual [DFVLR-FB-86-58] p 261 N87-26504
- Determinants of individual and group performance [NASA-CR-181178] p 261 N87-26505

PERSONNEL

- Shift work and biological rhythms
[DRIC-T-7825] p 252 N87-25723

- An evaluation of heat strain monitoring methods for workers in encapsulating, impermeable protective clothing
[AD-A180555] p 263 N87-25764

PERSONNEL SELECTION

- Linear discriminant analysis in a system of occupational psychophysiological selection and classification of operators
p 258 A87-43686
- Temperament-Structure Scales (TSS), test manual [DFVLR-FB-86-58] p 261 N87-26504
- Determinants of individual and group performance [NASA-CR-181178] p 261 N87-26505

PHARMACOLOGY

- The evaluation of vigilance in studies of aeronautical pharmacology
p 251 N87-25716
- Sedating and nonsedating sleeping aids in air operation
p 252 N87-25720
- FB-111A aircrew use of temazepam during surge operations
p 252 N87-25721

PHOTOSYNTHESIS

- Investigation of the functional and morphological characteristics of the photosynthetic apparatus in pea sprouts cultivated for 42 days aboard the Salyut-7 station
p 238 A87-43681
- Unraveling photosystems
[DE87-009258] p 241 N87-25706
- Algal culture studies for CELSS
[NASA-CR-177448] p 265 N87-26509

PHYSICAL EXERCISE

- Potential benefits of maximal exercise just prior to return from weightlessness
p 247 A87-44092
- Maximal aerobic capacity for repetitive lifting: Comparison with three standard exercise testing modes
[AD-A179985] p 253 N87-25725
- Endocrinological responses to exercise in stressful environments
[AD-A180011] p 253 N87-25726
- Intra-abdominal and intra-thoracic pressures during lifting and jumping
[AD-A180030] p 253 N87-25727

PHYSICAL FITNESS

- Potential benefits of maximal exercise just prior to return from weightlessness
p 247 A87-44092
- +Gz tolerance and the physical characteristics of JASDF fighter pilots
p 248 A87-45649
- Maximal aerobic capacity for repetitive lifting: Comparison with three standard exercise testing modes
[AD-A179985] p 253 N87-25725
- Intra-abdominal and intra-thoracic pressures during lifting and jumping
[AD-A180030] p 253 N87-25727

PHYSICAL WORK

- Characteristics of cardiac rhythm regulation during the development of ergothermia
p 244 A87-43585
- Dynamics of neutrophil phagocytosis and the composition of white blood cells in metal workers caused by shift work
p 245 A87-43588

PHYSIOCHEMISTRY

- Changes in liver functions during the adaptation of humans to conditions in the north
p 245 A87-43590
- Endocrine-humoral aspects of sport physiology
p 245 A87-43591

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS

- Increasing the functional reserves of the human organism by means of respiratory training using an accessory dead space
p 244 A87-43583
- The effect of moderate altitude-hypoxia on the functional status and the work capacity of humans as a function of the ambient temperature
p 245 A87-43589
- The state of the kallikrein-kinin system and the antiproteinase activity in rat blood under the effect of a weak low-frequency magnetic field
p 238 A87-43596
- The effect of some monoamine oxidase inhibitors on the wakefulness-sleep cycle in cats
p 239 A87-44321
- Effect of hypoxia-induced periodic breathing on upper airway obstruction during sleep
p 248 A87-46571
- The effects of head-down tilt on carotid blood flow and pulmonary gas exchange
p 249 A87-46991
- Biochemical Enhancement of Performance [AGARD-CP-415] p 250 N87-25709
- Use of tyrosine and other nutrients to enhance and sustain performance
p 250 N87-25711
- Multivariate and psycho-physiological functions of DSIP
p 251 N87-25713
- The effect of acetyl-dl-leucine on the vestibulo-ocular reflex in humans
p 251 N87-25717
- Mood states at 1600 and 4300 meters terrestrial altitude
[AD-A179901] p 260 N87-25757
- Triazolam - performance side effects: Vestibular, musculoskeletal, and complex performance tests
[AD-A180934] p 257 N87-26502

PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES

- The effect of the heliogeophysical factors on the human organism --- Russian book
p 243 A87-42901

- Carotid body chemosensory function in prolonged normobaric hyperoxia in the cat
p 237 A87-43298
- The dynamics of physiological indices during minute-interval time judgments
p 258 A87-43581
- Changes in liver functions during the adaptation of humans to conditions in the north
p 245 A87-43590
- +Gz tolerance and the physical characteristics of JASDF fighter pilots
p 248 A87-45649
- Development of a paradigm to assess nutritive and biochemical substances in humans: A preliminary report on the effects of tyrosine upon altitude- and cold-induced stress responses
p 250 N87-25712
- Endocrinological responses to exercise in stressful environments
[AD-A180011] p 253 N87-25726

PHYSIOLOGICAL TESTS

- The period of the infradian intensity biorhythms of the physiological processes in the human organism
p 246 A87-43594

PHYSIOLOGY

- Abstracts of papers presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society of General Physiologists (40th) held in Woods Hole, Massachusetts on 4-7 September 1986
[AD-A180080] p 253 N87-25729
- USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987
[JPRS-USB-87-003] p 254 N87-25734
- Current problems of aviation physiology
p 254 N87-25735
- Conceptions of automation of studies of operator performance
p 260 N87-25753

PILOT ERROR

- Aeronautical decision making for helicopter pilots
[AD-A180325] p 260 N87-25759

PILOT PERFORMANCE

- The effect of acceleration overload during piloting highly-maneuverable aircraft (Literature review)
p 246 A87-43684
- Reflectance photoplethysmography as an adjunct to assessment of gravitational acceleration tolerance - Preliminary findings
p 247 A87-44098
- Vestibular models for design and evaluation of flight simulator motion
p 262 A87-44711
- Characterization of the resulting incapacitation following unexpected +Gz-induced loss of consciousness
p 249 A87-46990
- Intraocular lenses in aviators - A review of the U.S. Army experience
p 249 A87-46996
- Phobic manifestations among experienced pilots
p 252 N87-25722

- The effects of asynchronous visual delays on simulator flight performance and the development of simulator sickness symptomatology
[AD-A180196] p 254 N87-25731

- USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987
[JPRS-USB-87-003] p 254 N87-25734

- Conceptions of automation of studies of operator performance
p 260 N87-25753

- Aeronautical decision making for helicopter pilots
[AD-A180325] p 260 N87-25759

- Handling qualities and pilot behavior during investigations on a ground simulator with a sidestick controller
[DFVLR-MITT-86-20] p 261 N87-26503

PILOT TRAINING

- An analysis of the flying training deficiency (FTD) elimination of the JASDF undergraduate pilot training
p 257 A87-43219
- Effectiveness of flight simulation in training KC-10 pilots in receiver refueling
p 258 A87-44709
- Future applications of low cost visual simulation for basic pilot training
p 258 A87-44710
- Considerations for FLIR simulation in pilot training
p 259 A87-44724
- Training perceptual-motor skills
p 259 A87-44728
- CRM - A different approach to human factors training --- Cockpit Resource Management
p 259 A87-46439
- Aeronautical decision making for helicopter pilots
[AD-A180325] p 260 N87-25759

PILOTS

- Pilot and astronaut offspring - Possible G-force effects on human sex ratio
p 250 A87-46999

PILOTS (PERSONNEL)

- The relationship between cellular reactions in the blood of flight personnel and some functional states of the organism
p 246 A87-43687

PLANTS (BOTANY)

- Recovery of small amounts of water in the desert
p 263 N87-25751
- A method of variable spacing for controlled plant growth systems in spaceflight and terrestrial agriculture applications
[NASA-CR-177447] p 264 N87-25767

PLASMAS (PHYSICS)

Abstracts of papers presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society of General Physiologists (40th) held in Woods Hole, Massachusetts on 4-7 September 1986 [AD-A180080] p 253 N87-25729

PLATELETS

Consumption of platelets in decompression sickness of rabbits p 237 A87-43296

PLETHYSMOGRAPHY

Reflectance photoplethysmography as an adjunct to assessment of gravitational acceleration tolerance - Preliminary findings p 247 A87-44098

PNEUMATIC CONTROL

An experimental microcomputer controlled system for synchronized pulsating anti-gravity suit p 263 A87-47000

POLYMERS

Poly((dG-dT).(dC-dA)/, poly((dG-dA).(dC-dT)/, poly((dG).(dC)/ and poly((dA).(dT)/ sequences in the genomes of archaebacteria p 239 A87-44298

POTABLE WATER

Recovery of small amounts of water in the desert p 263 N87-25751

PREDICTIONS

Problems of assessing human functional capacities and predicting health status p 254 N87-25736

PRESSURE

Intra-abdominal and intra-thoracic pressures during lifting and jumping [AD-A180030] p 253 N87-25727

PRESSURE SUITS

Development of anti-G suits and their limitations p 263 A87-46998
An experimental microcomputer controlled system for synchronized pulsating anti-gravity suit p 263 A87-47000

PRIMITIVE EARTH ATMOSPHERE

Theoretical constraints on oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations in the Precambrian atmosphere p 265 A87-43394

PRODUCTIVITY

Algal culture studies for CELSS [NASA-CR-177448] p 265 N87-26509

PRONE POSITION

The effect of body position on hemodynamics changes caused by emotional stress p 244 A87-43584

PROPHYLAXIS

Effect of dexamethasone on symptoms of acute mountain sickness at Pikes Peak, Colorado (4,300 m) p 249 A87-46993

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

An evaluation of heat strain monitoring methods for workers in encapsulating, impermeable protective clothing [AD-A180555] p 263 N87-25764
Evaluation of protective garment fabrics challenged by petroleum and syngas fluids [DE87-005687] p 264 N87-26507

PROTEIN METABOLISM

The state of the kallikrein-kinin system and the antiproteinase activity in rat blood under the effect of a weak low-frequency magnetic field p 238 A87-43596

PROTEIN SYNTHESIS

Autocatalytic synthesis of a tetranucleotide analogue p 265 A87-44120

PROTEINS

Unraveling photosystems [DE87-009258] p 241 N87-25706

PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Biochemical Enhancement of Performance [AGARD-CP-415] p 250 N87-25709
Multivariate and psycho-physiological functions of DSIP p 251 N87-25713

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS

The means of perception of the biological space (internal environment) and time p 240 A87-46083
Dynamics of psychological state during performance of professional work consisting of air traffic control p 260 N87-25752
Determinants of individual and group performance [NASA-CR-181178] p 261 N87-26505

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

Dynamics of psychological state during performance of professional work consisting of air traffic control p 260 N87-25752
Determinants of individual and group performance [NASA-CR-181178] p 261 N87-26505

PSYCHOLOGY

Dynamics of psychological state during performance of professional work consisting of air traffic control p 260 N87-25752

PSYCHOMETRICS

Side effects of hypnotic benzodiazepines on the vigilance and efficiency of personnel after awakening p 252 N87-25719

PSYCHOMOTOR PERFORMANCE

The evaluation of vigilance in studies of aeronautic pharmacology p 251 N87-25716
Side effects of hypnotic benzodiazepines on the vigilance and efficiency of personnel after awakening p 252 N87-25719
FB-111A aircrew use of temazepam during surge operations p 252 N87-25721
Relationship between information and activation, and mental work capacity of operators p 260 N87-25737

PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY

Electro-physiological measurement system for T2/CCV flight test p 244 A87-43222
The dynamics of physiological indices during minute-interval time judgments p 258 A87-43581
Linear discriminant analysis in a system of occupational psychophysiological selection and classification of operators p 258 A87-43686
Relationship between information and activation, and mental work capacity of operators p 260 N87-25737

PUBLIC HEALTH

Problems of assessing human functional capacities and predicting health status p 254 N87-25736

PULMONARY CIRCULATION

The effects of head-down tilt on carotid blood flow and pulmonary gas exchange p 249 A87-46991

PULMONARY FUNCTIONS

Operation Everest 2: High altitude pulmonary hypertension unresponsive to oxygen [AD-A179882] p 252 N87-25724

PULSE RATE

Analysis of the relationship between pulse-wave propagation velocity and arterial pressure changes in humans subjected to functional loads p 245 A87-43586

PULSE TIME MODULATION

An experimental microcomputer controlled system for synchronized pulsating anti-gravity suit p 263 A87-47000

Q**QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS**

Quantitative analysis of human perception and judgment p 261 N87-26506

R**RADIATION DAMAGE**

Investigation of incidence of morphological changes in rat cerebral cortex neurons under the effect of accelerated carbon ions p 242 N87-25745

RADIATION DOSAGE

Evaluation of an automated karyotyping system for chromosome aberration analysis p 242 N87-25896

RADIATION EFFECTS

Reduction in metabolic heat production during exposure to radio-frequency radiation in the rat p 237 A87-43297

Morphometrics of cellular damage in mice testis receiving X-ray and high-energy particle irradiation [NASA-CR-180994] p 241 N87-25705

RADIO FREQUENCIES

Reduction in metabolic heat production during exposure to radio-frequency radiation in the rat p 237 A87-43297

RADIOBIOLOGY

The effect of the heliogeophysical factors on the human organism --- Russian book p 243 A87-42901
Reduction in metabolic heat production during exposure to radio-frequency radiation in the rat p 237 A87-43297

RATIOS

Pilot and astronaut offspring - Possible G-force effects on human sex ratio p 250 A87-46999

RATS

Pharmacological approaches to performance enhancement in animals p 241 N87-25715
Fluid and electrolyte content in pregnant rats and their offspring following flight aboard Cosmos-1514 biosatellite p 242 N87-25743
Investigation of incidence of morphological changes in rat cerebral cortex neurons under the effect of accelerated carbon ions p 242 N87-25745

REFLEXES

Skin potential reflex corresponding to transient motion discomfort p 247 A87-44094

RELATIVE BIOLOGICAL EFFECTIVENESS (RBE)

Morphometrics of cellular damage in mice testis receiving X-ray and high-energy particle irradiation [NASA-CR-180994] p 241 N87-25705

REQUIREMENTS

Fire safety requirements for cabin equipment components --- aircraft [MBB-UT-020/86] p 264 N87-25768

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Development of anti-G suits and their limitations p 263 A87-46998

RESEARCH MANAGEMENT

Results of the life sciences DSOs conducted aboard the space shuttle 1981-1986 [NASA-TM-58280] p 243 N87-26496

RESOLUTION

Visual cueing requirements in flight simulation p 258 A87-44716
The effect of instantaneous field of view on search rate for single targets over a wide field [AD-A180199] p 260 N87-25758

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

CRM - A different approach to human factors training --- Cockpit Resource Management p 259 A87-46439

RESPIRATION

Maximal aerobic capacity for repetitive lifting: Comparison with three standard exercise testing modes [AD-A179985] p 253 N87-25725
Modeling ozone absorption in the lower respiratory tract [PB87-182697] p 257 N87-26498

RESPIRATORY IMPEDANCE

Effect of hypoxia-induced periodic breathing on upper airway obstruction during sleep p 248 A87-46571

RESPIRATORY PHYSIOLOGY

Entrainment of respiratory frequency to exercise rhythm during hypoxia p 237 A87-43295
Increasing the functional reserves of the human organism by means of respiratory training using an accessory dead space p 244 A87-43583
The immunogenic system of humans during adaptation to high-altitude hypoxia p 245 A87-43587
Effect of hypoxia-induced periodic breathing on upper airway obstruction during sleep p 248 A87-46571

RESPIRATORY RATE

Entrainment of respiratory frequency to exercise rhythm during hypoxia p 237 A87-43295

Experimental study of the whole-body response in a vibrational environment. I - Effect of whole-body vibration on the respiratory airflow, respiratory rate and heart rate in dogs p 239 A87-45650

Effect of hypoxia-induced periodic breathing on upper airway obstruction during sleep p 248 A87-46571

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Intra-abdominal and intra-thoracic pressures during lifting and jumping [AD-A180030] p 253 N87-25727
Some individual distinctions of human adaptation to altitude p 255 N87-25741
Modeling ozone absorption in the lower respiratory tract [PB87-182697] p 257 N87-26498

RETENTION (PSYCHOLOGY)

Training for long duration space missions p 261 N87-26701

REVERSE OSMOSIS

Pre- and posttreatment techniques for spacecraft water recovery [NASA-CR-171987] p 264 N87-25766

RHYTHM (BIOLOGY)

The correlation of annual biorhythms in the leukocyte numbers in the peripheral blood of healthy humans with heliogeophysical rhythms. I p 246 A87-43685
Shift work and biological rhythms [DRIC-T-7825] p 252 N87-25723

RIBONUCLEIC ACIDS

Catalysis of splicing-related reactions between dinucleotides by a ribozyme p 238 A87-44119
A possible biochemical missing link among archaebacteria p 238 A87-44121

RICE

Growth of plant tissue cultures in simulated lunar soil: Implications for a lunar base Controlled Ecological Life Support System (CELSS) [NASA-CR-181131] p 241 N87-25707

ROBOTICS

Robotic telepresence p 262 A87-46704

S**SAFETY**

Introduction of a new stimulant: CRL 40476 p 251 N87-25714

SALIVA

Saliva cortisol - A good indicator for acceleration stress p 247 A87-44093

SCENE ANALYSIS

Content, variety, and augmentation of simulated visual scenes for teaching air-to-ground attack p 258 A87-43774

SEARCHING

The effect of instantaneous field of view on search rate for single targets over a wide field [AD-A180199] p 260 N87-25758

SEEDS

Growth of plant tissue cultures in simulated lunar soil: Implications for a lunar base Controlled Ecological Life Support System (CELSS) [NASA-CR-181131] p 241 N87-25707

SELF ORGANIZING SYSTEMS

Training perceptual-motor skills p 259 A87-44728

SENSITIVITY

The characteristics of cyanide-sensitive and cyanide-resistant respiration in the brain in the presence of myocardial necrosis and the role of emotional stress in their origin p 237 A87-43595

SENSORIMOTOR PERFORMANCE

Training perceptual-motor skills p 259 A87-44728

SENSORY STIMULATION

General purpose algorithms for characterization of slow and fast phase nystagmus p 256 N87-25891

SICKNESSES

A survey of simulation sickness amongst Royal Air Force pilots - Report on interim results p 248 A87-44721
Issues in simulator sickness p 248 A87-44722

SIGNAL ANALYSIS

Spectral rendition of vestibular nystagmus p 256 N87-25750

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Effect of dexamethasone on symptoms of acute mountain sickness at Pikes Peak, Colorado (4,300 m) p 249 A87-46993

Operation Everest II - Altitude decompression sickness during repeated altitude exposure p 249 A87-46994
Heat intolerance, heat exhaustion monitored: A case report [AD-A180090] p 253 N87-25730

Mood states at 1600 and 4300 meters terrestrial altitude [AD-A179901] p 260 N87-25757

SIMULATORS

A survey of simulation sickness amongst Royal Air Force pilots - Report on interim results p 248 A87-44721

SKIN RESISTANCE

Skin potential reflex corresponding to transient motion discomfort p 247 A87-44094

SKIN TEMPERATURE (BIOLOGY)

The role of peripheral and deep-laying cold receptors of the body surface in thermoregulatory responses p 240 A87-46084
Local sweating and cutaneous blood flow during exercise in hypobaric environments p 248 A87-46572

SLEDS

Development and construction of an integrated experiment system for sled experiments during the first Spacelab mission [BMFT-FB-W-86-013] p 257 N87-26500

SLEEP

The effect of some monoamine oxidase inhibitors on the wakefulness-sleep cycle in cats p 239 A87-44321
Diurnal neurophysiological characteristics of the wakefulness-sleep cycle in white rats p 239 A87-44322

Neurophysiological analysis of hypothalamic mechanisms for the regulation of primary sleep and hypobiosis p 240 A87-46075
Effect of hypoxia-induced periodic breathing on upper airway obstruction during sleep p 248 A87-46571

Enhancement of performance: Operational considerations p 250 N87-25710
Multivariate and psycho-physiological functions of DSIP p 251 N87-25713

Homeostatic, entrainment and pacemaker effects of drugs that regulate the timing of sleep and wakefulness p 251 N87-25718
Sedating and nonsedating sleeping aids in air operation p 252 N87-25720

FB-111A aircrew use of temazepam during surge operations p 252 N87-25721

SLEEP DEPRIVATION

Shift work and biological rhythms [DRIC-T-7825] p 252 N87-25723
Triazolam - performance side effects: Vestibular, musculoskeletal, and complex performance tests [AD-A180934] p 257 N87-26502

SOLAR ACTIVITY EFFECTS

The effect of the heliogeophysical factors on the human organism --- Russian book p 243 A87-42901

SORPTION

Pre- and posttreatment techniques for spacecraft water recovery [NASA-CR-171987] p 264 N87-25766

SPACE FLIGHT

Development and testing of a mouse simulated space flight model [NASA-CR-181155] p 241 N87-25708

SPACE FLIGHT STRESS

Water-salt homeostasis and space flight --- Russian book p 243 A87-42902
Effect of weightlessness and hypokinesia on velocity and strength properties of human muscles p 255 N87-25739

Fluid and electrolyte content in pregnant rats and their offspring following flight aboard Cosmos-1514 biosatellite p 242 N87-25743

SPACE PERCEPTION

The means of perception of the biological space (internal environment) and time p 240 A87-46083

SPACE SHUTTLE PAYLOADS

Results of the life sciences DSOs conducted aboard the space shuttle 1981-1986 [NASA-TM-58280] p 243 N87-26496

SPACE STATION PROPULSION

The impact of integrated water management on the Space Station propulsion system [AIAA PAPER 87-1864] p 262 A87-45259

SPACE SUITS

Probability of altitude decompression disorders as a function of duration of pre-exposure to hypobaric atmosphere p 255 N87-25740

Effect of STS space suit on astronaut dominant upper limb EVA work performance p 265 N87-26702

SPACEBORNE EXPERIMENTS

Investigation of the functional and morphological characteristics of the photosynthetic apparatus in pea sprouts cultivated for 42 days aboard the Salyut-7 station p 238 A87-43681

Cardiovascular results from a rhesus monkey flown aboard the Cosmos 1514 spaceflight p 238 A87-44087

Expansion of space station diagnostic capability to include serological identification of viral and bacterial infections p 243 N87-26703

SPACECRAFT CABIN ATMOSPHERES

Probability of altitude decompression disorders as a function of duration of pre-exposure to hypobaric atmosphere p 255 N87-25740

Genetic toxicity studies of organic chemicals found as contaminants in spacecraft cabin atmospheres p 264 N87-25897

SPACECRAFT CONTAMINATION

Spacecraft contamination flight measurement program [AIAA PAPER 87-1624] p 261 A87-43123

Genetic toxicity studies of organic chemicals found as contaminants in spacecraft cabin atmospheres p 264 N87-25897

SPACECRAFT ENVIRONMENTS

Algal culture studies for CELSS [NASA-CR-177448] p 265 N87-26509

SPACECRAFT INSTRUMENTS

Spacecraft contamination flight measurement program [AIAA PAPER 87-1624] p 261 A87-43123

SPACECRAFT MAINTENANCE

Robotic telepresence p 262 A87-46704

SPACECREWS

Water-salt homeostasis and space flight --- Russian book p 243 A87-42902

Determinants of individual and group performance [NASA-CR-181178] p 261 N87-26505

SPACELAB PAYLOADS

Development and construction of an integrated experiment system for sled experiments during the first Spacelab mission [BMFT-FB-W-86-013] p 257 N87-26500

SPACING

A method of variable spacing for controlled plant growth systems in spaceflight and terrestrial agriculture applications [NASA-CR-177447] p 264 N87-25767

SPECTRUM ANALYSIS

USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 [JPRS-USB-87-003] p 254 N87-25734

Spectral rendition of vestibular nystagmus p 256 N87-25750

SPEECH

Comparison of speech and pictorial displays in a cockpit environment p 262 A87-43773

SPERMATOGENESIS

Morphometrics of cellular damage in mice testis receiving X-ray and high-energy particle irradiation [NASA-CR-180994] p 241 N87-25705

SPORTS MEDICINE

Endocrine-humoral aspects of sport physiology p 245 A87-43591

STANDARDS

Fire safety requirements for cabin equipment components --- aircraft [MBB-UT-020/86] p 264 N87-25768

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

A statistical analysis of blood pressure changes during the period of 23 years on JASDF pilots p 244 A87-43221

Effect of adequate stimulation of vestibular analyzer on acoustic evoked potentials with average latency period p 256 N87-25754

STIMULANTS

Introduction of a new stimulant: CRL 40476 p 251 N87-25714

STRESS (PHYSIOLOGY)

Analysis of the relationship between pulse-wave propagation velocity and arterial pressure changes in humans subjected to functional loads p 245 A87-43586

Endocrinological responses to exercise in stressful environments [AD-A180011] p 253 N87-25726

Intra-abdominal and intra-thoracic pressures during lifting and jumping [AD-A180030] p 253 N87-25727

Heat intolerance, heat exhaustion monitored: A case report [AD-A180090] p 253 N87-25730

An evaluation of heat strain monitoring methods for workers in encapsulating, impermeable protective clothing [AD-A180555] p 263 N87-25764

Development of a simple procedure for predicting the effects of heat on underground miners [PB87-164455] p 257 N87-26499

STRESS (PSYCHOLOGY)

The effect of body position on hemodynamics changes caused by emotional stress p 244 A87-43584

Analysis of the relationship between pulse-wave propagation velocity and arterial pressure changes in humans subjected to functional loads p 245 A87-43586

The characteristics of cyanide-sensitive and cyanide-resistant respiration in the brain in the presence of myocardial necrosis and the role of emotional stress in their origin p 237 A87-43595

Mood states at 1600 and 4300 meters high terrestrial altitude [AD-A180535] p 254 N87-25732

Relationship between information and activation, and mental work capacity of operators p 260 N87-25737

STRESSES

Pharmacological approaches to performance enhancement in animals p 241 N87-25715

SUGARS

Dynamics of hormones, sugar and electrolytes under hypodynamic conditions according to blood biochemical parameters p 254 N87-25738

SUPINE POSITION

The effect of body position on hemodynamics changes caused by emotional stress p 244 A87-43584

SURGERY

Central hemodynamics of monkeys in postoperative period as related to handling prior to surgical intervention p 242 N87-25747

SURVIVAL

Recovery of small amounts of water in the desert p 263 N87-25751

Survival of microorganisms in the aerosol phase: A literature review [FOA-A-40053-4.4] p 242 N87-26495

SUSPENDING (HANGING)

Size and metabolic properties of fibers in rat fast-twitch muscles after hindlimb suspension p 240 A87-46574

SWEAT COOLING

Local sweating and cutaneous blood flow during exercise in hypobaric environments p 248 A87-46572

SYMPTOMOLOGY

The effects of asynchronous visual delays on simulator flight performance and the development of simulator sickness symptomatology [AD-A180196] p 254 N87-25731

SYNTHETIC FUELS

Evaluation of protective garment fabrics challenged by petroleum and synfuel fluids [DE87-005687] p 264 N87-26507

SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

Conceptions of automation of studies of operator performance p 260 N87-25753

SYSTEMS SIMULATION

ATC simulation assures training flexibility p 259 A87-46440

SYSTOLIC PRESSURE

The predictive value of the body mass index for systolic blood pressure 12-15 years later in young air force personnel p 250 A87-46997

T

TARGET ACQUISITION

The effect of instantaneous field of view on search rate for single targets over a wide field
[AD-A180199] p 260 N87-25758

TASK COMPLEXITY

Training for long duration space missions
p 261 N87-26701

TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

Impact of future developments in electronic technology on cockpit engineering
[AGARD-R-757] p 264 N87-25769

TELEOPERATORS

Design, development and evaluation of Stanford/Ames Extra-Vehicular Activity (EVA) prehensors
[NASA-CR-181116] p 263 N87-25763

TEMPERATURE EFFECTS

Development of a simple procedure for predicting the effects of heat on underground miners
[PB87-164455] p 257 N87-26499

TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT

Development of a simple procedure for predicting the effects of heat on underground miners
[PB87-164455] p 257 N87-26499

TESTES

Morphometrics of cellular damage in mice testis receiving X-ray and high-energy particle irradiation
[NASA-CR-180994] p 241 N87-25705

THERAPY

Phobic manifestations among experienced pilots
p 252 N87-25722

THERMORECEPTORS

The role of peripheral and deep-laying cold receptors of the body surface in thermoregulatory responses
p 240 N87-46084

THERMOREGULATION

Reduction in metabolic heat production during exposure to radio-frequency radiation in the rat
p 237 N87-43297

Characteristics of cardiac rhythm regulation during the development of ergothermia
p 244 N87-43585

Human thermoregulation after atropine and/or pralidoxime administration
p 246 N87-44090

Variation of muscle efficiency and regulation of heat production in an organism
p 239 N87-44320

The role of peripheral and deep-laying cold receptors of the body surface in thermoregulatory responses
p 240 N87-46084

THYROID GLAND

The thyroid and hypoxic moderation of systemic hypertension in the spontaneously hypertensive rat
p 238 N87-44091

TIME DEPENDENCE

The means of perception of the biological space (internal environment) and time
p 240 N87-46083

Operation Everest II - Altitude decompression sickness during repeated altitude exposure
p 249 N87-46994

TIME DISCRIMINATION

The dynamics of physiological indices during minute-interval time judgments
p 258 N87-43581

TOXICITY

Genetic toxicity studies of organic chemicals found as contaminants in spacecraft cabin atmospheres
p 264 N87-25897

TRACKING (POSITION)

A review and investigation of aiming and tracking performance with head-mounted sights
p 262 N87-44758

TRAINING ANALYSIS

An analysis of the flying training deficiency (FTD) elimination of the JASDF undergraduate pilot training
p 257 N87-43219

TRAINING SIMULATORS

Content, variety, and augmentation of simulated visual scenes for teaching air-to-ground attack
p 258 N87-43774

Effectiveness of flight simulation in training KC-10 pilots in receiver refueling
p 258 N87-44709

Issues in simulator sickness
p 248 N87-44722

Creating de-briefing tools from system performance data
p 259 N87-44723

TRANQUILIZERS

Triazolam - performance side effects: Vestibular, musculoskeletal, and complex performance tests
[AD-A180934] p 257 N87-26502

TRANSIENT RESPONSE

Research on models for the transient system of the visual system
[ETN-87-90134] p 257 N87-26501

TWITCHING

Size and metabolic properties of fibers in rat fast-twitch muscles after hindlimb suspension
p 240 N87-46574

TYROSINE

Use of tyrosine and other nutrients to enhance and sustain performance
p 250 N87-25711

Development of a paradigm to assess nutritive and biochemical substances in humans: A preliminary report on the effects of tyrosine upon altitude- and cold-induced stress responses
p 250 N87-25712

U

U.S.S.R.

USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987
[JPRS-USB-87-003] p 254 N87-25734

USSR Space Life Sciences Digest, issue 12
[NASA-CR-3922(14)] p 242 N87-26494

UNCONSCIOUSNESS

+ Gz-induced loss of consciousness and aircraft recovery
p 247 N87-44097

Characterization of the resulting incapacitation following unexpected + Gz-induced loss of consciousness
p 249 N87-46990

UNDERWATER PHYSIOLOGY

Consumption of platelets in decompression sickness of rabbits
p 237 N87-43296

URINE

Pre- and posttreatment techniques for spacecraft water recovery
[NASA-CR-171987] p 264 N87-25766

V

VARIABILITY

A method of variable spacing for controlled plant growth systems in spaceflight and terrestrial agriculture applications
[NASA-CR-177447] p 264 N87-25767

VEGETATION GROWTH

Investigation of the functional and morphological characteristics of the photosynthetic apparatus in pea sprouts cultivated for 42 days aboard the Salyut-7 station
p 238 N87-43681

Growth of plant tissue cultures in simulated lunar soil: Implications for a lunar base Controlled Ecological Life Support System (CELSS)
[NASA-CR-181131] p 241 N87-25707

VERTEBRAE

Spondylololthesis in pilots - A follow-up study
p 247 N87-44096

VERTICAL PERCEPTION

An experimental study on the effects of unilateral acoustic stimulus on the feeling of inclination
p 243 N87-43220

VESTIBULAR NYSTAGMUS

USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987
[JPRS-USB-87-003] p 254 N87-25734

Spectral rendition of vestibular nystagmus
p 256 N87-25750

General purpose algorithms for characterization of slow and fast phase nystagmus
p 256 N87-25891

VESTIBULAR TESTS

Vestibular models for design and evaluation of flight simulator motion
p 262 N87-44711

Optical flow - The key to integration of visual and vestibular motion cueing
p 259 N87-44719

The effect of acetyl-dl-leucine on the vestibulo-ocular reflex in humans
p 251 N87-25717

Effect of adequate stimulation of vestibular analyzer on acoustic evoked potentials with average latency period
p 256 N87-25754

Evoked potentials with long latency period in man with exposure to linear accelerations
p 256 N87-25755

Development and construction of an integrated experiment system for sled experiments during the first Spacelab mission
[BMFT-FB-W-86-013] p 257 N87-26500

VIBRATION EFFECTS

Experimental study of the whole-body response in a vibrational environment. I - Effect of whole-body vibration on the respiratory airflow, respiratory rate and heart rate in dogs
p 239 N87-45650

VIBRATIONAL STRESS

Experimental study of the whole-body response in a vibrational environment. I - Effect of whole-body vibration on the respiratory airflow, respiratory rate and heart rate in dogs
p 239 N87-45650

VISION

Research on models for the transient system of the visual system
[ETN-87-90134] p 257 N87-26501

VISUAL ACUITY

Effect of positive acceleration (+ Gz) on soft contact lens wear
p 247 N87-44095

VISUAL FLIGHT

Advances in flight simulation - visual and motion systems; Proceedings of the International Conference, London, England, Apr. 29-May 1, 1986
p 258 N87-44708

Future applications of low cost visual simulation for basic pilot training
p 258 N87-44710

Optical information for flight simulation
p 259 N87-44718

The effects of asynchronous visual delays on simulator flight performance and the development of simulator sickness symptomatology
[AD-A180196] p 254 N87-25731

VISUAL PERCEPTION

Visual cueing requirements in flight simulation
p 258 N87-44716

Modules as the functional units of the visual cortex and their role in visual perception
p 240 N87-46082

The effect of instantaneous field of view on search rate for single targets over a wide field
[AD-A180199] p 260 N87-25758

VISUAL TASKS

Optical flow - The key to integration of visual and vestibular motion cueing
p 259 N87-44719

W

WAKEFULNESS

The effect of some monoamine oxidase inhibitors on the wakefulness-sleep cycle in cats
p 239 N87-44321

Diurnal neurophysiological characteristics of the wakefulness-sleep cycle in white rats
p 239 N87-44322

Neurophysiological analysis of hypothalamic mechanisms for the regulation of primary sleep and hypobiosis
p 240 N87-46075

WASTE TREATMENT

Pre- and posttreatment techniques for spacecraft water recovery
[NASA-CR-171987] p 264 N87-25766

WASTE WATER

Pre- and posttreatment techniques for spacecraft water recovery
[NASA-CR-171987] p 264 N87-25766

WATER

Water-salt homeostasis and space flight --- Russian book
p 243 N87-42902

WATER MANAGEMENT

The impact of integrated water management on the Space Station propulsion system
[AIAA PAPER 87-1864] p 262 N87-45259

WATER RECLAMATION

The impact of integrated water management on the Space Station propulsion system
[AIAA PAPER 87-1864] p 262 N87-45259

WATER TREATMENT

Pre- and posttreatment techniques for spacecraft water recovery
[NASA-CR-171987] p 264 N87-25766

WEAPON SYSTEMS

Impact of future developments in electronic technology on cockpit engineering
[AGARD-R-757] p 264 N87-25769

WEAPONS DELIVERY

Content, variety, and augmentation of simulated visual scenes for teaching air-to-ground attack
p 258 N87-43774

WEIGHTLESSNESS

Investigation of the functional and morphological characteristics of the photosynthetic apparatus in pea sprouts cultivated for 42 days aboard the Salyut-7 station
p 238 N87-43681

Cardiovascular results from a rhesus monkey flown aboard the Cosmos 1514 spaceflight
p 238 N87-44087

Potential benefits of maximal exercise just prior to return from weightlessness
p 247 N87-44092

Asymmetric otolith function and increased susceptibility to motion sickness during exposure to variations in gravito-inertial acceleration level
p 249 N87-46992

Effect of weightlessness and hypokinesia on velocity and strength properties of human muscles
p 255 N87-25739

Effect of diphosphonates on development of osteoporosis in hypokinetic rats
p 242 N87-25744

Bone density in limb-immobilized beagles: An animal model for bone loss in weightlessness
p 256 N87-25900

WEIGHTLESSNESS SIMULATION

Development and testing of a mouse simulated space flight model
[NASA-CR-181155] p 241 N87-25708

WORK CAPACITY

The effect of moderate altitude-hypoxia on the functional status and the work capacity of humans as a function of the ambient temperature
p 245 N87-43589

WORK-REST CYCLE

SUBJECT INDEX

Maximal aerobic capacity for repetitive lifting:
Comparison with three standard exercise testing modes
[AD-A179985] p 253 N87-25725
Human blood lactate dehydrogenase isozyme
composition with single exposure to acute hypoxia, and
its link to physical work capacity p 256 N87-25756

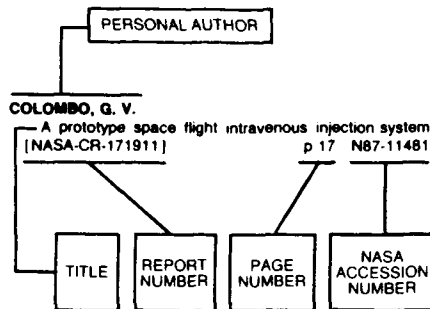
WORK-REST CYCLE

Dynamics of neutrophil phagocytosis and the
composition of white blood cells in metal workers caused
by shift work p 245 A87-43588

WORKLOADS (PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY)

The study of crew workloads in the cockpit
p 262 A87-44240
Relationship between information and activation, and
mental work capacity of operators p 260 N87-25737
Dynamics of psychological state during performance of
professional work consisting of air traffic control
p 260 N87-25752
Workshop on Workload and Training, and Examination
of their Interactions: Executive summary
[NASA-TM-89459] p 260 N87-25760

Typical Personal Author Index Listing



Listings in this index are arranged alphabetically by personal author. The title of the document provides the user with a brief description of the subject matter. The report number helps to indicate the type of document listed (e.g., NASA report, translation, NASA contractor report). The page and accession numbers are located beneath and to the right of the title. Under any one author's name the accession numbers are arranged in sequence with the AIAA accession numbers appearing first.

A

- ABILOV, Z. K.**
Investigation of the functional and morphological characteristics of the photosynthetic apparatus in pea sprouts cultivated for 42 days aboard the Salyut-7 station p 238 N87-43681
- ACHENBACH-RICHTER, LAURIE**
A possible biochemical missing link among archaebacteria p 238 N87-44121
- ADAMS, RICHARD**
Aeronautical decision making for helicopter pilots [AD-A180325] p 260 N87-25759
- ADRIANOV, O. S.**
The theoretical aspects of brain ontogenesis p 240 N87-46081
- AKHYLEDIANI, G. R.**
The effect of some monoamine oxidase inhibitors on the wakefulness-sleep cycle in cats p 239 N87-44321
- ALEKPEROV, U. K.**
Investigation of the functional and morphological characteristics of the photosynthetic apparatus in pea sprouts cultivated for 42 days aboard the Salyut-7 station p 238 N87-43681
- ALIEV, A. A.**
Investigation of the functional and morphological characteristics of the photosynthetic apparatus in pea sprouts cultivated for 42 days aboard the Salyut-7 station p 238 N87-43681
- ALTENKIRCH, DIETRICH**
Handling qualities and pilot behavior during investigations on a ground simulator with a sidestick controller [DFVLR-MITT-86-20] p 261 N87-26503
- ANDRONIKOU, S.**
Carotid body chemosensory function in prolonged normobaric hypoxia in the cat p 237 N87-43298
- ARIMORI, TSUTOMU**
+Gz tolerance and the physical characteristics of JASDF fighter pilots p 248 N87-45649
- ARISTAKESIAN, E. A.**
Neurophysiological analysis of hypothalamic mechanisms for the regulation of primary sleep and hypobiosis p 240 N87-46075

- ARMSTRONG, LAWRENCE E.**
Heat intolerance, heat exhaustion monitored: A case report [AD-A180090] p 253 N87-25730
- ARNETT, K.**
Algal culture studies for CELSS [NASA-CR-177448] p 265 N87-26509
- ARTAMONOVA, N. P.**
Atropine test distinctions in individuals of different age groups p 255 N87-25742

B

- BAGIAN, TANDI M.**
Results of the life sciences DSOs conducted aboard the space shuttle 1981-1986 [NASA-TM-58280] p 243 N87-26496
- BAKAY, E. A.**
Effect of adequate stimulation of vestibular analyzer on acoustic evoked potentials with average latency period p 256 N87-25754
- BANDERET, L. E.**
Development of a paradigm to assess nutritive and biochemical substances in humans: A preliminary report on the effects of tyrosine upon altitude- and cold-induced stress responses p 250 N87-25712
- BANDERET, LOUIS E.**
Mood states at 1600 and 4300 meters high terrestrial altitude [AD-A180535] p 254 N87-25732
Mood states at 1600 and 4300 meters terrestrial altitude [AD-A179901] p 260 N87-25757
- BANGERT, WOLFGANG**
Development and construction of an integrated experiment system for sled experiments during the first Spacelab mission [BMFT-FB-W-86-013] p 257 N87-26500
- BARZILAY, JOSHUA**
The predictive value of the body mass index for systolic blood pressure 12-15 years later in young air force personnel p 250 N87-46997
- BAZAROV, V. G.**
Spectral rendition of vestibular nystagmus p 256 N87-25750
- BEHRENS, P.**
Algal culture studies for CELSS [NASA-CR-177448] p 265 N87-26509
- BELKANIAN, G. S.**
The effect of body position on hemodynamics changes caused by emotional stress p 244 N87-43584
- BELLO, MAUREEN A.**
Size and metabolic properties of fibers in rat fast-twitch muscles after hindlimb suspension p 240 N87-46574
- BELLOSI, A.**
Effects of constant magnetic fields on the B-cells and insulin target cells in the rat p 238 N87-44088
- BENBASSAT, JOCHANAN**
The predictive value of the body mass index for systolic blood pressure 12-15 years later in young air force personnel p 250 N87-46997
- BENJAMIN, B. A.**
Cardiovascular results from a rhesus monkey flown aboard the Cosmos 1514 spaceflight p 238 N87-44087
- BENZ, U.**
Pharmacological approaches to performance enhancement in animals p 241 N87-25715
- BERBAUM, K. S.**
Issues in simulator sickness p 248 N87-44722
- BEREZOVSKIY, T. V.**
Some individual distinctions of human adaptation to altitude p 255 N87-25741
- BILLAUEL, B.**
Effects of constant magnetic fields on the B-cells and insulin target cells in the rat p 238 N87-44088
- BLOCK, MICHAEL G.**
Effect of positive acceleration (+Gz) on soft contact lens wear p 247 N87-44095

- BODROV, V. A.**
Current problems of aviation physiology p 254 N87-25735
- BOGORAD, L.**
Unraveling photosystems [DE87-009258] p 241 N87-25706
- BOGOSLOVSKII, M. M.**
Diurnal neurophysiological characteristics of the wakefulness-sleep cycle in white rats p 239 N87-44322
- BOLL, PATRICIA A.**
Characterization of the resulting incapacitation following unexpected +Gz-induced loss of consciousness p 249 N87-46990
- BOUISSOU, PHILLIP**
Size and metabolic properties of fibers in rat fast-twitch muscles after hindlimb suspension p 240 N87-46574
- BOWMAN, MARK A.**
Results of the life sciences DSOs conducted aboard the space shuttle 1981-1986 [NASA-TM-58280] p 243 N87-26496
- BRUTTIG, STEPHEN P.**
Human thermoregulation after atropine and/or pralidoxime administration p 246 N87-44090
- BRUEK, WOLFGANG**
Development and construction of an integrated experiment system for sled experiments during the first Spacelab mission [BMFT-FB-W-86-013] p 257 N87-26500
- BUFFETT, A. R.**
Visual cueing requirements in flight simulation p 258 N87-44716
- BUNGO, MICHAEL W.**
Results of the life sciences DSOs conducted aboard the space shuttle 1981-1986 [NASA-TM-58280] p 243 N87-26496
- BURCHARD, E.**
The human centrifuge of the Flugmedizinisches Institut der Luftwaffe p 248 N87-44227
- BURFORD, C. L.**
Development of a simple procedure for predicting the effects of heat on underground miners [PB87-164455] p 257 N87-26499
- BURSE, RICHARD L.**
Effect of dexamethasone on symptoms of acute mountain sickness at Pikes Peak, Colorado (4,300 m) p 249 N87-46993
- BURTON, RUSSELL R.**
+Gz-induced loss of consciousness and aircraft recovery p 247 N87-44097
Characterization of the resulting incapacitation following unexpected +Gz-induced loss of consciousness p 249 N87-46990
- BUSHOV, IU. V.**
The effect of moderate altitude-hypoxia on the functional status and the work capacity of humans as a function of the ambient temperature p 245 N87-43589
- BUSSEY, WALTER S.**
Multi-adjustable headband [NASA-CASE-KSC-11322-1] p 263 N87-25765
- BUSSOLARI, S. R.**
Vestibular models for design and evaluation of flight simulator motion p 262 N87-44711

C

- CADARETTE, BRUCE S.**
Human thermoregulation after atropine and/or pralidoxime administration p 246 N87-44090
- CANAVIERIS, GERARDO**
Intraventricular conduction disturbances in flying personnel - Development and prognosis of bifascicular blocks p 249 N87-46995
- CAREY, WILLIAM G.**
Intraocular lenses in aviators - A review of the U.S. Army experience p 249 N87-46996
- CARMODY, JOHN**
Endogenous opioids are not involved in the pathology induced by hyperbaric oxygen treatment p 238 N87-44089

CHADOV, V. I.

Probability of altitude decompression disorders as a function of duration of pre-exposure to hypobaric atmosphere p 255 N87-25740

CHALSON, HOWARD E.

Multi-adjustable headband [NASA-CASE-KSC-11322-1] p 263 N87-25765

CHAPPELOW, J.

A survey of simulation sickness amongst Royal Air Force pilots - Report on interim results p 248 A87-44721

CHINKIN, A. S.

The effects of inhibition and stimulation of adrenoreceptors on the cardiac pump function in animals adapted and unadapted to physical exercise p 239 A87-44323

CHIRKOVA, E. N.

The correlation of annual biorhythms in the leukocyte numbers in the peripheral blood of healthy humans with heliogeophysical rhythms. I p 246 A87-43685

CLAGETT, ELIZABETH R.

Intra-abdominal and intra-thoracic pressures during lifting and jumping [AD-A180030] p 253 N87-25727

COLOMBO, GERALD V.

Pre- and posttreatment techniques for spacecraft water recovery [NASA-CR-171987] p 264 N87-25766

CONVERTINO, VICTOR A.

Potential benefits of maximal exercise just prior to return from weightlessness p 247 A87-44092

COX, J.

Algal culture studies for CELSS [NASA-CR-177448] p 265 N87-26509

CROCC, L.

Side effects of hypnotic benzodiazepines on the vigilance and efficiency of personnel after awakening p 252 N87-25719

CROCC, M. A.

Side effects of hypnotic benzodiazepines on the vigilance and efficiency of personnel after awakening p 252 N87-25719

CYJON, A.

Spondylolithesis in pilots - A follow-up study p 247 A87-44096

CYMERMAN, ALLEN

Effect of dexamethasone on symptoms of acute mountain sickness at Pikes Peak, Colorado (4,300 m) p 249 A87-46993

Operation Everest II - Altitude decompression sickness during repeated altitude exposure p 249 A87-46994

Operation Everest 2: High altitude pulmonary hypertension unresponsive to oxygen [AD-A179882] p 252 N87-25724

D

DARTSMELIA, V. A.

The effect of body position on hemodynamics changes caused by emotional stress p 244 A87-43584

DAVIES, J. L.

Considerations for FLIR simulation in pilot training p 259 A87-44724

DAVYDOV, V. V.

The characteristics of cyanide-sensitive and cyanide-resistant respiration in the brain in the presence of myocardial necrosis and the role of emotional stress in their origin p 237 A87-43595

DEJOHN, C. A.

Triazolam - performance side effects: Vestibular, musculoskeletal, and complex performance tests [AD-A180934] p 257 N87-26502

DEMINE, A. N.

The effect of body position on hemodynamics changes caused by emotional stress p 244 A87-43584

DEMPSEY, JEROME A.

Effect of hypoxia-induced periodic breathing on upper airway obstruction during sleep p 248 A87-46571

DENISOV, A. F.

Dynamics of psychological state during performance of professional work consisting of air traffic control p 260 N87-25752

DENISOVA, L. A.

Fluid and electrolyte content in pregnant rats and their offspring following flight aboard Cosmos-1514 biosatellite p 242 N87-25743

DEREYAGIN, V. I.

Investigation of incidence of morphological changes in rat cerebral cortex neurons under the effect of accelerated carbon ions p 242 N87-25745

DEVINE, JAMES

Operation Everest II - Altitude decompression sickness during repeated altitude exposure p 249 A87-46994

DONCHIN, EMANUEL

Workshop on Workload and Training, and Examination of their Interactions: Executive summary [NASA-TM-89459] p 260 N87-25760

DREIBELBIS, W. G.

Evaluation of protective garment fabrics challenged by petroleum and synfuel fluids [DE87-005687] p 264 N87-26507

DROZHIN, V. M.

Conceptions of automation of studies of operator performance p 260 N87-25753

DUNLAP, W. P.

Issues in simulator sickness p 248 A87-44722

DURNOVA, G. N.

Effect of diphosphonates on development of osteoporosis in hypokinetic rats p 242 N87-25744

DZHEBRAILOVA, T. D.

The dynamics of physiological indices during minute-interval time judgments p 258 A87-43581

E

EBERTS, RAY E.

Comparison of speech and pictorial displays in a cockpit environment p 262 A87-43773

EDDY, DOUGLAS R.

Characterization of the resulting incapacitation following unexpected +Gz-induced loss of consciousness p 249 A87-46990

EDGERTON, V. REGGIE

Size and metabolic properties of single muscle fibers in rat soleus after hindlimb suspension p 240 A87-46573

Size and metabolic properties of fibers in rat fast-twitch muscles after hindlimb suspension p 240 A87-46574

EGGLESTON, R.

Impact of future developments in electronic technology on cockpit engineering [AGARD-R-757] p 264 N87-25769

ELCOMBE, DAVID D.

The threshold for hypoxia effects on perceptual-motor performance p 246 A87-43775

ELDRIDGE, M. W.

The effects of head-down tilt on carotid blood flow and pulmonary gas exchange p 249 A87-46991

ELEY, W. D.

An evaluation of heat strain monitoring methods for workers in encapsulating, impermeable protective clothing [AD-A180555] p 263 N87-25764

ERNST, A.

Multivariate and psycho-physiological functions of DSIP p 251 N87-25713

ERSHOV, A. F.

The effect of moderate altitude-hypoxia on the functional status and the work capacity of humans as a function of the ambient temperature p 245 A87-43589

EVANS, WILLIAM J.

Influence of fasting on carbohydrate and fat metabolism during rest and exercise in men [AD-A180036] p 253 N87-25728

F

FALK, LEO J.

Effect of dexamethasone on symptoms of acute mountain sickness at Pikes Peak, Colorado (4,300 m) p 249 A87-46993

FED'KO, V. A.

The period of the infradian intensity biorhythms of the physiological processes in the human organism p 246 A87-43594

FEDORENKO, B. S.

Investigation of incidence of morphological changes in rat cerebral cortex neurons under the effect of accelerated carbon ions p 242 N87-25745

FEDOROVICH, V. N.

Human blood lactate dehydrogenase isozyme composition with single exposure to acute hypoxia, and its link to physical work capacity p 256 N87-25756

FLACH, J. M.

Training perceptual-motor skills p 259 A87-44728

FLYNN, WILLIAM J.

Effect of positive acceleration (+Gz) on soft contact lens wear p 247 A87-44095

FOLLEY, JOANNE

An experimental microcomputer controlled system for synchronized pulsating anti-gravity suit p 263 A87-47000

FOLKARD, M.

The effect of instantaneous field of view on search rate for single targets over a wide field [AD-A180199] p 260 N87-25758

FOWLER, BARRY

The threshold for hypoxia effects on perceptual-motor performance p 246 A87-43775

FRANCESCONI, R. P.

Development of a paradigm to assess nutritive and biochemical substances in humans: A preliminary report on the effects of tyrosine upon altitude- and cold-induced stress responses p 250 N87-25712

FRANCESCONI, RALPH P.

Endocrinological responses to exercise in stressful environments [AD-A180011] p 253 N87-25726

FRIEDL, KARL E.

Intraocular lenses in aviators - A review of the U.S. Army experience p 249 A87-46996

FROMM, P.

Spondylolithesis in pilots - A follow-up study p 247 A87-44096

FROMM, PAUL

The predictive value of the body mass index for systolic blood pressure 12-15 years later in young air force personnel p 250 A87-46997

FRYKMAN, PETER N.

Intra-abdominal and intra-thoracic pressures during lifting and jumping [AD-A180030] p 253 N87-25727

FURNEAUX, TOBIAS

ATC simulation assures training flexibility p 259 A87-46440

G

GABINSKIY, V. L.

Comparative study of central hemodynamics, myocardial contractility and left ventricular wall tension in athletes and patients p 255 N87-25749

GALLE-TESSONNEAU, J. R.

Phobic manifestations among experienced pilots p 252 N87-25722

GALUSTIAN, M. V.

The effect of body position on hemodynamics changes caused by emotional stress p 244 A87-43584

GAMMAGE, R. B.

Evaluation of protective garment fabrics challenged by petroleum and synfuel fluids [DE87-005687] p 264 N87-26507

GAZENKO, O. G.

Water-salt homeostasis and space flight p 243 A87-42902

USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 [JPRS-USB-87-003] p 254 N87-25734

GICHEV, IU. P.

Changes in liver functions during the adaptation of humans to conditions in the north p 245 A87-43590

GIRYAYEVA, I. O.

Central hemodynamics of monkeys in postoperative period as related to handling prior to surgical intervention p 242 N87-25747

GLADUE, R.

Algal culture studies for CELSS [NASA-CR-177448] p 265 N87-26509

GLAISTER, DAVID H.

+Gz-induced loss of consciousness and aircraft recovery p 247 A87-44097

GLEZER, V. D.

Modules as the functional units of the visual cortex and their role in visual perception p 240 A87-46082

GLOD, G. D.

The effect of acceleration overload during piloting highly-maneuverable aircraft (Literature review) p 246 A87-43684

GOLDBERG, JOSEPH H.

Training for long duration space missions p 261 N87-26701

GOLDMAN, R. F.

Development of a paradigm to assess nutritive and biochemical substances in humans: A preliminary report on the effects of tyrosine upon altitude- and cold-induced stress responses p 250 N87-25712

GONZALEZ, RICHARD R.

Human thermoregulation after atropine and/or pralidoxime administration p 246 A87-44090

Local sweating and cutaneous blood flow during exercise in hypobaric environments p 248 A87-46572

GORDON, CHRISTOPHER J.

Reduction in metabolic heat production during exposure to radio-frequency radiation in the rat p 237 A87-43297

GRAYBIEL, ASHTON

Asymmetric otolith function and increased susceptibility to motion sickness during exposure to variations in gravito-inertial acceleration level p 249 A87-46992

K

- GREENISEN, MICHAEL C.**
Effect of STS space suit on astronaut dominant upper limb EVA work performance p 265 N87-26702
- GRIFFIN, MICHAEL J.**
A review and investigation of aiming and tracking performance with head-mounted sights p 262 A87-44758
- GRIGOR'EV, A. I.**
Water-salt homeostasis and space flight p 243 A87-42902
- GRIGORYEVA, L. S.**
Effect of weightlessness and hypokinesia on velocity and strength properties of human muscles p 255 N87-25739
- GROSS, MOSHE**
The predictive value of the body mass index for systolic blood pressure 12-15 years later in young air force personnel p 250 A87-46997
- GROTE, JUERGEN**
Fire safety requirements for cabin equipment components [MBB-UT-020/86] p 264 N87-25768
- GROVES, BERTRON M.**
Operation Everest 2: High altitude pulmonary hypertension unresponsive to oxygen [AD-A179882] p 252 N87-25724
- GURIK, V. V.**
Effect of adequate stimulation of vestibular analyzer on acoustic evoked potentials with average latency period p 256 N87-25754

H

- HALL, DAVID F.**
Spacecraft contamination flight measurement program [AIAA PAPER 87-1624] p 261 A87-43123
- HALPRYN, B. M.**
Cardiovascular results from a rhesus monkey flown aboard the Cosmos 1514 spaceflight p 238 A87-44087
- HARMAN, E.**
Maximal aerobic capacity for repetitive lifting: Comparison with three standard exercise testing modes [AD-A179985] p 253 N87-25725
- HARMAN, EVERETT A.**
Intra-abdominal and intra-thoracic pressures during lifting and jumping [AD-A180030] p 253 N87-25727
- HARRISON, A. B. C.**
Entrainment of respiratory frequency to exercise rhythm during hypoxia p 237 A87-43295
- HART, SANDRA G.**
Workshop on Workload and Training, and Examination of their Interactions: Executive summary [NASA-TM-89459] p 260 N87-25760
- HARTZELL, EARL J.**
Workshop on Workload and Training, and Examination of their Interactions: Executive summary [NASA-TM-89459] p 260 N87-25760
- HASTINGS, GORDON GREENE**
Controlling flexible manipulators, an experimental investigation [NASA-CR-180647] p 265 N87-26508
- HAUSCHKA, EDWARD O.**
Size and metabolic properties of single muscle fibers in rat soleus after hindlimb suspension p 240 A87-46573
- HEJTMANCIK, KELLY E.**
Expansion of space station diagnostic capability to include serological identification of viral and bacterial infections p 243 N87-26703
- HELMREICH, ROBERT L.**
Determinants of individual and group performance [NASA-CR-181178] p 261 N87-26505
- HENLEY, WILLIAM N.**
The thyroid and hypoxic moderation of systemic hypertension in the spontaneously hypertensive rat p 238 A87-44091
- HENNINGSON, EVA**
Survival of microorganisms in the aerosol phase: A literature review [FOA-A-40053-4.4] p 242 N87-26495
- HINES, J.**
Cardiovascular results from a rhesus monkey flown aboard the Cosmos 1514 spaceflight p 238 A87-44087
- HIRSHFIELD, D. W.**
The effects of head-down tilt on carotid blood flow and pulmonary gas exchange p 249 A87-46991
- HOOKE, LYDIA RAZRAN**
USSR Space Life Sciences Digest, issue 12 [NASA-CR-3922(14)] p 242 N87-26494
- HORVATH, E.**
Pharmacological approaches to performance enhancement in animals p 241 N87-25715

- HOUPT, THOMAS A.**
Homeostatic, entrainment and pacemaker effects of drugs that regulate the timing of sleep and wakefulness p 251 N87-25718
- HREBIEN, LEON**
Reflectance photoplethysmography as an adjunct to assessment of gravitational acceleration tolerance - Preliminary findings p 247 A87-44098
- HUBBARD, ROGER W.**
Heat intolerance, heat exhaustion monitored: A case report [AD-A180090] p 253 N87-25730
- HUGUENARD, J. D.**
Evaluation of protective garment fabrics challenged by petroleum and synfuel fluids [DE87-005687] p 264 N87-26507
- IAGNIUKOVA, N. V.**
Dynamics of neutrophil phagocytosis and the composition of white blood cells in metal workers caused by shift work p 245 A87-43588
- IAKUSHEV, V. S.**
The characteristics of cyanide-sensitive and cyanide-resistant respiration in the brain in the presence of myocardial necrosis and the role of emotional stress in their origin p 237 A87-43595
- INAGAKI, T.**
Organic model of interstellar grains p 265 A87-43792
- INOUE, TAN**
Catalysis of splicing-related reactions between dinucleotides by a ribozyme p 238 A87-44119
- IOFFE, L. TS.**
Increasing the functional reserves of the human organism by means of respiratory training using an accessory dead space p 244 A87-43583
- IOSELIANI, K. K.**
Relationship between information and activation, and mental work capacity of operators p 260 N87-25737
- ISEYEV, L. R.**
Probability of altitude decompression disorders as a function of duration of pre-exposure to hypobaric atmosphere p 255 N87-25740
- ISRAILOVA, G. I.**
Increasing the functional reserves of the human organism by means of respiratory training using an accessory dead space p 244 A87-43583
- ISU, NAOKI**
Skin potential reflex corresponding to transient motion discomfort p 247 A87-44094
- IVANOV, K. P.**
Variation of muscle efficiency and regulation of heat production in an organism p 239 A87-44320
- IVASHKEVICH, A. A.**
Some individual distinctions of human adaptation to altitude p 255 N87-25741
- IWANE, MASAOKI**
+Gz tolerance and the physical characteristics of JASDF fighter pilots p 248 A87-45649
- JAMESON, J.**
Design, development and evaluation of Stanford/Ames Extra-Vehicular Activity (EVA) prehensors [NASA-CR-181116] p 263 N87-25763
- JAMIESON, DANA**
Endogenous opioids are not involved in the pathology induced by hyperbaric oxygen treatment p 238 A87-44089
- JARON, DOV**
Reflectance photoplethysmography as an adjunct to assessment of gravitational acceleration tolerance - Preliminary findings p 247 A87-44098
- JARON, DOV**
An experimental microcomputer controlled system for synchronized pulsating anti-gravity suit p 263 A87-47000
- JOHNSON, T. SCOTT**
Effect of dexamethasone on symptoms of acute mountain sickness at Pikes Peak, Colorado (4,300 m) p 249 A87-46993
- JOHNSON, WALTER H.**
Asymmetric otolith function and increased susceptibility to motion sickness during exposure to variations in gravito-inertial acceleration level p 249 A87-46992
- JONES, BRUCE**
Influence of fasting on carbohydrate and fat metabolism during rest and exercise in men [AD-A180036] p 253 N87-25728

J

- KABITSYNA, R. A.**
Investigation of incidence of morphological changes in rat cerebral cortex neurons under the effect of accelerated carbon ions p 242 N87-25745
- KADOO, ASTUSHI**
An experimental study on the effects of unilateral acoustic stimulus on the feeling of inclination p 243 A87-43220
- KADOO, ATSUSHI**
Electro-physiological measurement system for T2/CCV flight test p 244 A87-43222
- KAPLANSKIY, A. S.**
Effect of diphosphonates on development of osteoporosis in hypokinetic rats p 242 N87-25744
- KARIMOV, R. SH.**
Effect of adequate stimulation of vestibular analyzer on acoustic evoked potentials with average latency period p 256 N87-25754
- KARMANOVA, I. G.**
Diurnal neurophysiological characteristics of the wakefulness-sleep cycle in white rats p 239 A87-44322
- KASSIL', G. N.**
Endocrine-humoral aspects of sport physiology p 245 A87-43591
- KASTING, JAMES F.**
Theoretical constraints on oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations in the Precambrian atmosphere p 265 A87-43394
- KAWABE, T.**
Organic model of interstellar grains p 265 A87-43792
- KAY, PETER S.**
Catalysis of splicing-related reactions between dinucleotides by a ribozyme p 238 A87-44119
- KAZAKOVA, R. T.**
Central hemodynamics of monkeys in postoperative period as related to handling prior to surgical intervention p 242 N87-25747
- KELSO, BARRY**
The threshold for hypoxia effects on perceptual-motor performance p 246 A87-43775
- KENNEDY, R. S.**
Issues in simulator sickness p 248 A87-44722
- KENNEDY, R. S.**
The effects of asynchronous visual delays on simulator flight performance and the development of simulator sickness symptomatology [AD-A180196] p 254 N87-25731
- KEPICS, FRANK**
Reflectance photoplethysmography as an adjunct to assessment of gravitational acceleration tolerance - Preliminary findings p 247 A87-44098
- KEPICS, FRANK**
An experimental microcomputer controlled system for synchronized pulsating anti-gravity suit p 263 A87-47000
- KHALANGOT, A. F.**
Dynamics of hormones, sugar and electrolytes under hypodynamic conditions according to blood biochemical parameters p 254 N87-25738
- KHODOS, B. A.**
Comparative study of central hemodynamics, myocardial contractility and left ventricular wall tension in athletes and patients p 255 N87-25749
- KIKUKAWA, AZUSA**
A statistical analysis of blood pressure changes during the period of 23 years on JASDF pilots p 244 A87-43221
- KITAEV, M. I.**
The immunogenic system of humans during adaptation to high-altitude hypoxia p 245 A87-43587
- KLESHCHENOGOV, S. A.**
Dynamics of neutrophil phagocytosis and the composition of white blood cells in metal workers caused by shift work p 245 A87-43588
- KNAPIK, J. J.**
Maximal aerobic capacity for repetitive lifting: Comparison with three standard exercise testing modes [AD-A179985] p 253 N87-25725
- KNAPIK, JOSEPH J.**
Influence of fasting on carbohydrate and fat metabolism during rest and exercise in men [AD-A180036] p 253 N87-25728
- KNOX, J.**
A method of variable spacing for controlled plant growth systems in spaceflight and terrestrial agriculture applications [NASA-CR-177447] p 264 N87-25767
- KOLKA, MARGARET A.**
Human thermoregulation after atropine and/or pralidoxime administration p 246 A87-44090

- Local sweating and cutaneous blood flow during exercise in hypobaric environments p 248 A87-46572
- KOMAROV, F. I.**
The correlation of annual biorhythms in the leukocyte numbers in the peripheral blood of healthy humans with heliogeophysical rhythms. I p 246 A87-43685
- KOO, JIRO**
Skin potential reflex corresponding to transient motion discomfort p 247 A87-44094
- KOROBV, R. N.**
Linear discriminant analysis in a system of occupational psychophysiological selection and classification of operators p 258 A87-43686
- KOROLEVA, E. L.**
Analysis of the relationship between pulse-wave propagation velocity and arterial pressure changes in humans subjected to functional loads p 245 A87-43586
- KORZHEN'ANTS, V. A.**
The effect of acceleration overload during piloting highly-maneuverable aircraft (Literature review) p 246 A87-43684
- KOSTRUB, E. P.**
The effect of acceleration overload during piloting highly-maneuverable aircraft (Literature review) p 246 A87-43684
- KOVALENKO, L. S.**
Effect of adequate stimulation of vestibular analyzer on acoustic evoked potentials with average latency period p 256 N87-25754
- KOZLOVSKAYA, I. B.**
Effect of weightlessness and hypokinesia on velocity and strength properties of human muscles p 255 N87-25739
- KRAEMER, WILLIAM J.**
Intra-abdominal and intra-thoracic pressures during lifting and jumping [AD-A180030] p 253 N87-25727
Heat intolerance, heat exhaustion monitored: A case report [AD-A180090] p 253 N87-25730
- KRASUYK, A. N.**
Human blood lactate dehydrogenase isozyme composition with single exposure to acute hypoxia, and its link to physical work capacity p 256 N87-25756
- KRIVITSKAYA, G. N.**
Investigation of incidence of morphological changes in rat cerebral cortex neurons under the effect of accelerated carbon ions p 242 N87-25745
- KRIWISKY, M.**
Spondylolithesis in pilots - A follow-up study p 247 A87-44096
- KROTOV, V. P.**
Cardiovascular results from a rhesus monkey flown aboard the Cosmos 1514 spaceflight p 238 A87-44087
Central hemodynamics of monkeys in postoperative period as related to handling prior to surgical intervention p 242 N87-25747
- KUBYSHKIN, A. V.**
The state of the kallikrein-kinin system and the antiproteinase activity in rat blood under the effect of a weak low-frequency magnetic field p 238 A87-43596
- KULAEV, B. S.**
The means of perception of the biological space (internal environment) and time p 240 A87-46083
- KULIKOVA, M. V.**
Spectral rendition of vestibular nystagmus p 256 N87-25750
- KURIHARA, YOSHINORI**
A statistical analysis of blood pressure changes during the period of 23 years on JASDF pilots p 244 A87-43221
- KUROIWA, K.**
Consumption of platelets in decompression sickness of rabbits p 237 A87-43296

L

- LACKNER, JAMES R.**
Asymmetric otolith function and increased susceptibility to motion sickness during exposure to variations in gravitational acceleration level p 249 A87-46992
- LAGARDE, D. P.**
Introduction of a new stimulant: CRL 40476 p 251 N87-25714
- LAHIRI, S.**
Carotid body chemosensory function in prolonged normobaric hyperoxia in the cat p 237 A87-43298
- LAMBERT, E. Y.**
The effects of asynchronous visual delays on simulator flight performance and the development of simulator sickness symptomatology [AD-A180196] p 254 N87-25731

- LANGHOFF, J.**
The human centrifuge of the Flugmedizinisches Institut der Luftwaffe p 248 A87-44227
- LAVROVA, YE. A.**
Fluid and electrolyte content in pregnant rats and their offspring following flight aboard Cosmos-1514 biosatellite p 242 N87-25743
- LEBLANC, M.**
Design, development and evaluation of Stanford/Ames Extra-Vehicular Activity (EVA) prehensors [NASA-CR-181116] p 263 N87-25763
- LEGER, A.**
The effect of acetyl-dl-leucine on the vestibulo-ocular reflex in humans p 251 N87-25717
- LEGG, S. J.**
Maximal aerobic capacity for repetitive lifting: Comparison with three standard exercise testing modes [AD-A179985] p 253 N87-25725
- LEIFER, LARRY J.**
Design, development and evaluation of Stanford/Ames Extra-Vehicular Activity (EVA) prehensors [NASA-CR-181116] p 263 N87-25763
- LEJEUNE, D.**
The effect of acetyl-dl-leucine on the vestibulo-ocular reflex in humans p 251 N87-25717
- LENTZ, J. M.**
Triazolam - performance side effects: Vestibular, musculoskeletal, and complex performance tests [AD-A180934] p 257 N87-26502
- LESSARD, CHARLES S.**
General purpose algorithms for characterization of slow and fast phase nystagmus p 256 N87-25891
- LEVITAN, BARRY M.**
Results of the life sciences DSOs conducted aboard the space shuttle 1981-1986 [NASA-TM-58280] p 243 N87-26496
- LIEBERMAN, D.**
Algal culture studies for CELSS [NASA-CR-177448] p 265 N87-26509
- LIEBERMAN, H. R.**
Development of a paradigm to assess nutritive and biochemical substances in humans: A preliminary report on the effects of tyrosine upon altitude- and cold-induced stress responses p 250 N87-25712
- LILIENTAL, M. G.**
Issues in simulator sickness p 248 A87-44722
- LINTERN, GAVAN**
Content, variety, and augmentation of simulated visual scenes for teaching air-to-ground attack p 258 A87-43774
- LITTLE, BERTIS B.**
Pilot and astronaut offspring - Possible G-force effects on human sex ratio p 250 A87-46999
- LITTLE, LORI R.**
Pilot and astronaut offspring - Possible G-force effects on human sex ratio p 250 A87-46999
- LIUBITSKII, ROSTISLAV EVGEN'EVICH**
The effect of the heliogeophysical factors on the human organism p 243 A87-42901
- LIUBOMIRSKAIA, R. I.**
Increasing the functional reserves of the human organism by means of respiratory training using an accessory dead space p 244 A87-43583
- LOEPKY, J. A.**
The effects of head-down tilt on carotid blood flow and pulmonary gas exchange p 249 A87-46991

M

- MADER, THOMAS H.**
Intraocular lenses in aviators - A review of the U.S. Army experience p 249 A87-46996
- MAKAROVSKIY, V. V.**
Dynamics of hormones, sugar and electrolytes under hypodynamic conditions according to blood biochemical parameters p 254 N87-25738
- MALCONIAN, MARK K.**
Operation Everest II - Altitude decompression sickness during repeated altitude exposure p 249 A87-46994
- MANO, Y.**
Consumption of platelets in decompression sickness of rabbits p 237 A87-43296
- MARKMAN, V. G.**
Analysis of the relationship between pulse-wave propagation velocity and arterial pressure changes in humans subjected to functional loads p 245 A87-43586
- MARSHALL, ROBERT N.**
Entrainment of respiratory frequency to exercise rhythm during hypoxia p 237 A87-43295
- MASCHKE, PETER**
Temperament-Structure Scales (TSS), test manual [DFVLR-FB-86-58] p 261 N87-26504

- MASHINSKII, A. L.**
Investigation of the functional and morphological characteristics of the photosynthetic apparatus in pea sprouts cultivated for 42 days aboard the Salyut-7 station p 238 A87-43681
- MEADORS, G. F., III**
Development of a paradigm to assess nutritive and biochemical substances in humans: A preliminary report on the effects of tyrosine upon altitude- and cold-induced stress responses p 250 N87-25712
- MEREDITH, CAROL N.**
Influence of fasting on carbohydrate and fat metabolism during rest and exercise in men [AD-A180036] p 253 N87-25728
- MICHALEK, WILLIAM F.**
Pre- and posttreatment techniques for spacecraft water recovery [NASA-CR-171987] p 264 N87-25766
- MILHAUD, C. L.**
Introduction of a new stimulant: CRL 40476 p 251 N87-25714
- MILLER, F. J.**
Modeling ozone absorption in the lower respiratory tract [PB87-182697] p 257 N87-26498
- MINUT-SOROKHTINA, O. P.**
The role of peripheral and deep-laying cold receptors of the body surface in thermoregulatory responses p 240 A87-46084
- MIRRAKHIMOV, M. M.**
The immunogenic system of humans during adaptation to high-altitude hypoxia p 245 A87-43587
- MISHCHANCHUK, N. S.**
Spectral rendition of vestibular nystagmus p 256 N87-25750
- MITCHELL, CHRISTINE M.**
Operator function modeling: An approach to cognitive task analysis in supervisory control systems [NASA-CR-181180] p 261 N87-25761
- MIZUMOTO, CHIEKO**
+Gz tolerance and the physical characteristics of JASDF fighter pilots p 248 A87-45649
- MIZUMOTO, KIYOSHI**
An experimental study on the effects of unilateral acoustic stimulus on the feeling of inclination p 243 A87-43220
- MOHR, GEORGE C.**
Robotic telepresence p 262 A87-46704
- MOISEEVA, NATALIA IVANOVNA**
The effect of the heliogeophysical factors on the human organism p 243 A87-42901
- MOKASHI, A.**
Carotid body chemosensory function in prolonged normobaric hyperoxia in the cat p 237 A87-43298
- MOLDENHAUER, WERNER**
Development and construction of an integrated experiment system for sled experiments during the first Spacelab mission [BMFT-FB-W-86-013] p 257 N87-26500
- MONEY, KENNETH E.**
Asymmetric otolith function and increased susceptibility to motion sickness during exposure to variations in gravitational acceleration level p 249 A87-46992
- MOORE-EDE, MARTIN C.**
Homeostatic, entrainment and pacemaker effects of drugs that regulate the timing of sleep and wakefulness p 251 N87-25718
- MOORE, THOMAS**
Reflectance photoplethysmography as an adjunct to assessment of gravitational acceleration tolerance - Preliminary findings p 247 A87-44098
- MOORE, THOMAS W.**
An experimental microcomputer controlled system for synchronized pulsating anti-gravity suit p 263 A87-47000
- MORAN, P. R.**
Introduction to dynamic effects and intercomparison in the MR (Magnetic Resonance) imaging process: Four short reports on MRI dynamical and intercomparative phenomena [PB87-175865] p 256 N87-26497
- MORTON, ALAN R.**
Entrainment of respiratory frequency to exercise rhythm during hypoxia p 237 A87-43295
- MORUKOV, B. V.**
Effect of diphosphonates on development of osteoporosis in hypokinetic rats p 242 N87-25744
- MULLIGAN, E.**
Carotid body chemosensory function in prolonged normobaric hyperoxia in the cat p 237 A87-43298
- MURDOCH, D. M.**
Triazolam - performance side effects: Vestibular, musculoskeletal, and complex performance tests [AD-A180934] p 257 N87-26502

MURRAY, P. M.

Optical flow - The key to integration of visual and vestibular motion cueing p 259 A87-44719

N**NAGASAWA, YUKO**

An experimental study on the effects of unilateral acoustic stimulus on the feeling of inclination p 243 A87-43220

NAKAMURA, AKIO

Saliva cortisol - A good indicator for acceleration stress p 247 A87-44093
+ Gz tolerance and the physical characteristics of JASDF fighter pilots p 248 A87-45649

NATOCHIN, IU. V.

Water-salt homeostasis and space flight p 243 A87-42902

NATOCHIN, YU. V.

Fluid and electrolyte content in pregnant rats and their offspring following flight aboard Cosmos-1514 biosatellite p 242 N87-25743

NAU, GERARDO J.

Intraventricular conduction disturbances in flying personnel - Development and prognosis of bifascicular blocks p 249 A87-46995

NEBORSKII, A. T.

The effect of body position on hemodynamics changes caused by emotional stress p 244 A87-43584

NELSON, BRIAN E.

Content, variety, and augmentation of simulated visual scenes for teaching air-to-ground attack p 258 A87-43774

NEMOV, V. V.

The correlation of annual biorhythms in the leukocyte numbers in the peripheral blood of healthy humans with heliogeophysical rhythms. I p 246 A87-43685

NIBUSH, B. A.

The effect of moderate altitude-hypoxia on the functional status and the work capacity of humans as a function of the ambient temperature p 245 A87-43589

NICHOLSON, A. N.

Enhancement of performance: Operational considerations p 250 N87-25710

O**OKAUKE, MIYAKO**

An analysis of the flying training deficiency (FTD) elimination of the JASDF undergraduate pilot training p 257 A87-43219

ONIANI, T. N.

The effect of some monoamine oxidase inhibitors on the wakefulness-sleep cycle in cats p 239 A87-44321

ONO, MIKIO

An experimental study on the effects of unilateral acoustic stimulus on the feeling of inclination p 243 A87-43220

Electro-physiological measurement system for T2/CCV flight test p 244 A87-43222

ONOZAWA, AKIHIKO

Experimental study of the whole-body response in a vibrational environment. I - Effect of whole-body vibration on the respiratory airflow, respiratory rate and heart rate in dogs p 239 A87-45650

ORANSKII, I. E.

The circadian rhythm of the bioelectric activity indices in brain p 244 A87-43582

ORGEL, LESLIE E.

Autocatalytic synthesis of a tetranucleotide analogue p 265 A87-44120

OS'MININ, F. V.

The effect of moderate altitude-hypoxia on the functional status and the work capacity of humans as a function of the ambient temperature p 245 A87-43589

OTROSHCHENKO, V. A.

Structural conformity between a codon and the coded amino acid p 266 A87-46074

OVERTON, J. H.

Modeling ozone absorption in the lower respiratory tract [PB87-182697] p 257 N87-26498

OVSYANIK, V. P.

Effect of adequate stimulation of vestibular analyzer on acoustic evoked potentials with average latency period p 256 N87-25754

Evoked potentials with long latency period in man with exposure to linear accelerations p 256 N87-25755

OWEN, D. H.

Optical information for flight simulation p 259 A87-44718

P**PALLENKO, S. B.**

The period of the infradian intensity biorhythms of the physiological processes in the human organism p 246 A87-43594

PARACHEV, A. M.

Linear discriminant analysis in a system of occupational psychophysiological selection and classification of operators p 258 A87-43686

PARFITT, A. G.

A survey of simulation sickness amongst Royal Air Force pilots - Report on interim results p 248 A87-44721

PARKE, ROBERT C.

FB-111A aircrew use of temazepam during surge operations p 252 N87-25721

PASHCHENKO, P. S.

The relationship between cellular reactions in the blood of flight personnel and some functional states of the organism p 246 A87-43687

PATERSON, DAVID J.

Entrainment of respiratory frequency to exercise rhythm during hypoxia p 237 A87-43295

PAVLOV, A. S.

Characteristics of cardiac rhythm regulation during the development of ergothermia p 244 A87-43585

PISANKO, A. P.

The effect of moderate altitude-hypoxia on the functional status and the work capacity of humans as a function of the ambient temperature p 245 A87-43589

PISKAREVA, T. V.

Diurnal neuropsychological characteristics of the wakefulness-sleep cycle in white rats p 239 A87-44322

PLAKHOTNIUK, L. S.

The effect of acceleration overload during piloting highly-maneuverable aircraft (Literature review) p 246 A87-43684

POIRIER, J. L.

The evaluation of vigilance in studies of aeronautic pharmacology p 251 N87-25716

PORLIER, GERALD

The threshold for hypoxia effects on perceptual-motor performance p 246 A87-43775

PRANGISHVILI, D. A.

Poly/(dG-dT).(dC-dA)/, poly/(dG-dA).(dC-dT)/, poly/(dG).(dC)/ and poly/(dA).(dT)/ sequences in the genomes of archaeobacteria p 239 A87-44298

PRICHARD, HOWARD M.

Evaluation of an automated karyotyping system for chromosome aberration analysis p 242 N87-25896

PROVINES, WAYNE F.

Effect of positive acceleration (+ Gz) on soft contact lens wear p 247 A87-44095

PURVIS, B. D.

Creating de-briefing tools from system performance data p 259 A87-44723

PUTNAM, DAVID F.

Pre- and posttreatment techniques for spacecraft water recovery [NASA-CR-171987] p 264 N87-25766

R**RADMER, R.**

Algal culture studies for CELSS [NASA-CR-177448] p 265 N87-26509

RADTKE, MIKE

USSR Space Life Sciences Digest, issue 12 [NASA-CR-3922(14)] p 242 N87-26494

RAEVSKAIA, O. S.

The dynamics of physiological indices during minute-interval time judgments p 258 A87-43581

RAMSEY, J. D.

Development of a simple procedure for predicting the effects of heat on underground miners [PB87-164455] p 257 N87-26499

RAUCH, T. M.

Development of a paradigm to assess nutritive and biochemical substances in humans: A preliminary report on the effects of tyrosine upon altitude- and cold-induced stress responses p 250 N87-25712

RAUP, DAVID M.

Periodic extinction of families and genera p 239 A87-45749

REAMS, G. G.

Triazolam - performance side effects: Vestibular, musculoskeletal, and complex performance tests [AD-A180934] p 257 N87-26502

REEVES, JOHN T.

Operation Everest 2: High altitude pulmonary hypertension unresponsive to oxygen [AD-A179882] p 252 N87-25724

REKHTMAN, A. G.

Increasing the functional reserves of the human organism by means of respiratory training using an accessory dead space p 244 A87-43583

REZNIKOV, YU. P.

Dynamics of hormones, sugar and electrolytes under hypodynamic conditions according to blood biochemical parameters p 254 N87-25738

RIBAK, J.

Spondylolithesis in pilots - A follow-up study p 247 A87-44096

RIBAK, JOSEPH

The predictive value of the body mass index for systolic blood pressure 12-15 years later in young air force personnel p 250 A87-46997

RIGSBY, CECIL H.

Pilot and astronaut offspring - Possible G-force effects on human sex ratio p 250 A87-46999

ROBERTS, M. E. C.

Optical flow - The key to integration of visual and vestibular motion cueing p 259 A87-44719

ROBINSON, CHRISTOPHER P.

Comparison of speech and pictorial displays in a cockpit environment p 262 A87-43773

ROCK, P. B.

Development of a paradigm to assess nutritive and biochemical substances in humans: A preliminary report on the effects of tyrosine upon altitude- and cold-induced stress responses p 250 N87-25712

ROCK, PAUL

Operation Everest II - Altitude decompression sickness during repeated altitude exposure p 249 A87-46994

ROCK, PAUL B.

Local sweating and cutaneous blood flow during exercise in hypobaric environments p 248 A87-46572
Effect of dexamethasone on symptoms of acute mountain sickness at Pikes Peak, Colorado (4,300 m) p 249 A87-46993

ROFFEY, ROGER

Survival of microorganisms in the aerosol phase: A literature review [FOA-A-40053-4.4] p 242 N87-26495

ROSCOE, STANLEY N.

Content, variety, and augmentation of simulated visual scenes for teaching air-to-ground attack p 258 A87-43774

ROWE, JOSEPH

USSR Space Life Sciences Digest, issue 12 [NASA-CR-3922(14)] p 242 N87-26494

ROY, ROLAND R.

Size and metabolic properties of single muscle fibers in rat soleus after hindlimb suspension p 240 A87-46573

Size and metabolic properties of fibers in rat fast-twitch muscles after hindlimb suspension p 240 A87-46574

RUDNYY, N. M.

Current problems of aviation physiology p 254 N87-25735

RUTENFRANZ, J.

Shift work and biological rhythms [DRIC-T-7825] p 252 N87-25723

RUZHOV, N. I.

Investigation of incidence of morphological changes in rat cerebral cortex neurons under the effect of accelerated carbon ions p 242 N87-25745

RYZHOV, B. N.

Relationship between information and activation, and mental work capacity of operators p 260 N87-25737

S**SABELMAN, E.**

Design, development and evaluation of Stanford/Ames Extra-Vehicular Activity (EVA) prehensors [NASA-CR-181116] p 263 N87-25763

SADIKOV, G. N.

Recovery of small amounts of water in the desert p 263 N87-25751

SAKHAROVA, Z. F.

Effect of diphosphonates on development of osteoporosis in hypokinetic rats p 242 N87-25744

SALIVON, S. G.

Problems of assessing human functional capacities and predicting health status p 254 N87-25736

SANDLER, H.

Cardiovascular results from a rhesus monkey flown aboard the Cosmos 1514 spacecraft p 238 A87-44087

SAPP, WALTER J.

Morphometrics of cellular damage in mice testis receiving X-ray and high-energy particle irradiation [NASA-CR-180994] p 241 N87-25705

SARIBEKYAN, A. S.

Pressure and volume pulsation with change in spare room in intracranial cavity p 255 N87-25748

SCHMIDT, GEORGE R.

The impact of integrated water management on the Space Station propulsion system
[AIAA PAPER 87-1864] p 262 N87-45259

SCHNAKENBERG, D. D.

Development of a paradigm to assess nutritive and biochemical substances in humans: A preliminary report on the effects of tyrosine upon altitude- and cold-induced stress responses p 250 N87-25712

SCHNEIDER-HELMERT, D.

Multivariate and psycho-physiological functions of DSIP p 251 N87-25713

SCHOENENBERGER, GUIDO A.

Multivariate and psycho-physiological functions of DSIP p 251 N87-25713

SCHUURMAN, T.

Pharmacological approaches to performance enhancement in animals p 241 N87-25715

SCHWANDT, D.

Design, development and evaluation of Stanford/Ames Extra-Vehicular Activity (EVA) prehensors
[NASA-CR-181116] p 263 N87-25763

SEPKOSKI, J. JOHN, JR.

Periodic extinction of families and genera p 239 N87-45749

SEREBROVSKAYA, T. V.

Some individual distinctions of human adaptation to altitude p 255 N87-25741
Human blood lactate dehydrogenase isozyme composition with single exposure to acute hypoxia, and its link to physical work capacity p 256 N87-25756

SEROVA, L. V.

Fluid and electrolyte content in pregnant rats and their offspring following flight aboard Cosmos-1514 biosatellite p 242 N87-25743

SHABATURA, N. N.

The period of the infradian intensity biorhythms of the physiological processes in the human organism p 246 N87-43594

SHAKHMATOVA, YE. I.

Fluid and electrolyte content in pregnant rats and their offspring following flight aboard Cosmos-1514 biosatellite p 242 N87-25743

SHANKARA REDDY, B. R.

Reflectance photoplethysmography as an adjunct to assessment of gravitational acceleration tolerance - Preliminary findings p 247 N87-44098
An experimental microcomputer controlled system for synchronized pulsating anti-gravity suit p 263 N87-47000

SHARP, M. A.

Maximal aerobic capacity for repetitive lifting: Comparison with three standard exercise testing modes [AD-A179985] p 253 N87-25725

SHEPPARD, D. J.

The effects of asynchronous visual delays on simulator flight performance and the development of simulator sickness symptomatology
[AD-A180196] p 254 N87-25731

SHIBAYAMA, M.

Consumption of platelets in decompression sickness of rabbits p 237 N87-43296

SHIGALEVSKII, V. V.

Characteristics of cardiac rhythm regulation during the development of ergothermia p 244 N87-43585

SHILLING, N. V.

Neurophysiological analysis of hypothalamic mechanisms for the regulation of primary sleep and hypobiosis p 240 N87-46075

SHIMIZU, MIKIO

A fast atom bombardment study on the interaction of anticodon nucleotides and their cognate amino acid p 239 N87-44803

SHIRAHATA, M.

Carotid body chemosensory function in prolonged normobaric hypoxia in the cat p 237 N87-43298

SHUKITT, B. L.

Development of a paradigm to assess nutritive and biochemical substances in humans: A preliminary report on the effects of tyrosine upon altitude- and cold-induced stress responses p 250 N87-25712

SHUKITT, BARBARA L.

Mood states at 1600 and 4300 meters high terrestrial altitude
[AD-A180535] p 254 N87-25732

Mood states at 1600 and 4300 meters terrestrial altitude
[AD-A179901] p 260 N87-25757

SHVEDOVA, T. A.

Structural conformity between a codon and the coded amino acid p 266 N87-46074

SILS, INGRID V.

Heat intolerance, heat exhaustion monitored: A case report
[AD-A180090] p 253 N87-25730

SIMONOV, L. G.

Pressure and volume pulsation with change in spare room in intracranial cavity p 255 N87-25748

SIMONS, J. C.

Creating de-briefing tools from system performance data p 259 N87-44723

SKATRUUD, JAMES B.

Effect of hypoxia-induced periodic breathing on upper airway obstruction during sleep p 248 N87-46571

SKELLY, J. J.

Creating de-briefing tools from system performance data p 259 N87-44723

SLIUSAR, I. B.

Linear discriminant analysis in a system of occupational psychophysiological selection and classification of operators p 258 N87-43686

SONNENFELD, GERALD

Development and testing of a mouse simulated space flight model
[NASA-CR-181155] p 241 N87-25708

SPENCER, D. G., JR.

Pharmacological approaches to performance enhancement in animals p 241 N87-25715

SPINWEBER, CHERYL L.

Sedating and nonsedating sleeping aids in air operation p 252 N87-25720

STAGER, JOEL M.

The thyroid and hypoxic moderation of systemic hypertension in the spontaneously hypertensive rat p 238 N87-44091

STEPHENSON, LOU A.

Human thermoregulation after atropine and/or pralidoxime administration p 246 N87-44090
Local sweating and cutaneous blood flow during exercise in hypobaric environments p 248 N87-46572

STETTER, KARL O.

A possible biochemical missing link among archaeobacteria p 238 N87-44121

STORM, WILLIAM F.

FB-111A aircrew use of temazepam during surge operations p 252 N87-25721

STRIGUNKOVA, T. F.

Structural conformity between a codon and the coded amino acid p 266 N87-46074

SUEK, LINDA

Influence of fasting on carbohydrate and fat metabolism during rest and exercise in men
[AD-A180036] p 253 N87-25728

SULLIVAN, R. B.

Vestibular models for design and evaluation of flight simulator motion p 262 N87-44711

SUSLOV, L. S.

The correlation of annual biorhythms in the leukocyte numbers in the peripheral blood of healthy humans with heliogeophysical rhythms. I p 246 N87-43685

SUTTER-DUB, M.-TH.

Effects of constant magnetic fields on the B-cells and insulin target cells in the rat p 238 N87-44088

SUTTER, B. CH. J.

Effects of constant magnetic fields on the B-cells and insulin target cells in the rat p 238 N87-44088

SUTTON, JOHN R.

Operation Everest II - Altitude decompression sickness during repeated altitude exposure p 249 N87-46994

Operation Everest 2: High altitude pulmonary hypertension unresponsive to oxygen
[AD-A179882] p 252 N87-25724

SUZUKI, H.

Consumption of platelets in decompression sickness of rabbits p 237 N87-43296

SVERCHKOVA, V. S.

Increasing the functional reserves of the human organism by means of respiratory training using an accessory dead space p 244 N87-43583

SZLYK, PATRICIA C.

Heat intolerance, heat exhaustion monitored: A case report
[AD-A180090] p 253 N87-25730

T**TAGGART, WILLIAM R.**

CRM - A different approach to human factors training p 259 N87-46439

TAKAHASHI, NOBUYUKI

Skin potential reflex corresponding to transient motion discomfort p 247 N87-44094

TAKASHIMA, ZENJI

An analysis of the flying training deficiency (FTD) elimination of the JASDF undergraduate pilot training p 257 N87-43219

TANOUE, K.

Consumption of platelets in decompression sickness of rabbits p 237 N87-43296

TARUI, HIDEO

Saliva cortisol - A good indicator for acceleration stress p 247 N87-44093

TEETER, RONALD

USSR Space Life Sciences Digest, issue 12
[NASA-CR-3922(14)] p 242 N87-26494

TELEZHNIKOV, A. V.

Spectral rendition of vestibular nystagmus p 256 N87-25750

TENDLER, Y.

Spondylolithesis in pilots - A follow-up study p 247 N87-44096

THEWISSEN, M.

The human centrifuge of the Flugmedizinisches Institut der Luftwaffe p 248 N87-44227

THOMLEY-YATES, KAREN E.

Content, variety, and augmentation of simulated visual scenes for teaching air-to-ground attack p 258 N87-43774

THOMPSON, JACK

Aeronautical decision making for helicopter pilots
[AD-A180325] p 260 N87-25759

TKACHEV, A. V.

Seasonal dynamics of endocrine functions in people residing in the north p 246 N87-43592

TKACHUK, V. G.

The period of the infradian intensity biorhythms of the physiological processes in the human organism p 246 N87-43594

TOKHTABAEV, A. G.

The immunogenic system of humans during adaptation to high-altitude hypoxia p 245 N87-43587

TOOLE, PIERCE C.

Multi-adjustable headband
[NASA-CASE-KSC-11322-1] p 263 N87-25765

TORRES, JOSEPH, JR.

Genetic toxicity studies of organic chemicals found as contaminants in spacecraft cabin atmospheres p 264 N87-25897

TRABER, J.

Pharmacological approaches to performance enhancement in animals p 241 N87-25715

TRAN, THU NGA

The thyroid and hypoxic moderation of systemic hypertension in the spontaneously hypertensive rat p 238 N87-44091

TREDICI, THOMAS J.

Effect of positive acceleration (+Gz) on soft contact lens wear p 247 N87-44095

TSIVILASHVILI, A. S.

Probability of altitude decompression disorders as a function of duration of pre-exposure to hypobaric atmosphere p 255 N87-25740

TSYGANKOV, V. L.

Spectral rendition of vestibular nystagmus p 256 N87-25750

TUCKER, ALAN

The thyroid and hypoxic moderation of systemic hypertension in the spontaneously hypertensive rat p 238 N87-44091

TUROVA, N. V.

The circadian rhythm of the bioelectric activity indices in brain p 244 N87-43582

U**UDOVIK, S. L.**

Effect of adequate stimulation of vestibular analyzer on acoustic evoked potentials with average latency period p 256 N87-25754

Evoked potentials with long latency period in man with exposure to linear accelerations p 256 N87-25755

ULIANO, K. C.

The effects of asynchronous visual delays on simulator flight performance and the development of simulator sickness symptomatology
[AD-A180196] p 254 N87-25731

UNGER, ULRICH

The study of crew workloads in the cockpit p 262 N87-44240

V**VASHAKIDZE, R. P.**

Poly((dG-dT).(dC-dA)/. poly((dG-dA).(dC-dT)/. poly((dG).(dC)/ and poly((dA).(dT)/ sequences in the genomes of archaeobacteria p 239 N87-44298

VASIL' EVA, N. V.

Structural conformity between a codon and the coded amino acid p 266 N87-46074

VENKETESWARAN, S.

Growth of plant tissue cultures in simulated lunar soil:
Implications for a lunar base Controlled Ecological Life
Support System (CELSS)
[NASA-CR-181131] p 241 N87-25707

VEILLEFOND, H.

The evaluation of vigilance in studies of aeronautic
pharmacology p 251 N87-25716
The effect of acetyl-dl-leucine on the vestibulo-ocular
reflex in humans p 251 N87-25717

VO-DINH, T.

Evaluation of protective garment fabrics challenged by
petroleum and synfuel fluids
[DE87-005687] p 264 N87-26507

VOGEL, J. A.

Maximal aerobic capacity for repetitive lifting:
Comparison with three standard exercise testing modes
[AD-A179985] p 253 N87-25725

W**WADA, K.**

Organic model of interstellar grains
p 265 A87-43792

WAGNER, PETER D.

Operation Everest 2: High altitude pulmonary
hypertension unresponsive to oxygen
[AD-A179882] p 252 N87-25724

WARNER, GREGORY

Effect of hypoxia-induced periodic breathing on upper
airway obstruction during sleep p 248 A87-46571

WELLS, MAXWELL J.

A review and investigation of aiming and tracking
performance with head-mounted sights
p 262 A87-44758

WHINNERY, JAMES E.

+Gz-induced loss of consciousness and aircraft
recovery p 247 A87-44097
Characterization of the resulting incapacitation following
unexpected +Gz-induced loss of consciousness
p 249 A87-46990

WHITE, D. A.

Evaluation of protective garment fabrics challenged by
petroleum and synfuel fluids
[DE87-005687] p 264 N87-26507

WILD, MICHAEL J.

Effectiveness of flight simulation in training KC-10 pilots
in receiver refueling p 258 A87-44709

WILSON, D.

Design, development and evaluation of Stanford/Ames
Extra-Vehicular Activity (EVA) prehensors
[NASA-CR-181116] p 263 N87-25763

WILSON, WILLIAM R.

Intraocular lenses in aviators - A review of the U.S. Army
experience p 249 A87-46996

WOESE, CARL R.

A possible biochemical missing link among
archaeobacteria p 238 A87-44121

WOLINSKY, IRA

Bone density in limb-immobilized beagles: An animal
model for bone loss in weightlessness
p 256 N87-25900

WONG, K. H.

Research on models for the transient system of the visual
system
[ETN-87-90134] p 257 N87-26501

WOOD, EARL H.

Development of anti-G suits and their limitations
p 263 A87-46998

WOOD, GRAEME A.

Entrainment of respiratory frequency to exercise rhythm
during hypoxia p 237 A87-43295

WOODRUFF, C. J.

The effect of instantaneous field of view on search rate
for single targets over a wide field
[AD-A180199] p 260 N87-25758

WORMOLD, IAN A.

Future applications of low cost visual simulation for basic
pilot training p 258 A87-44710

WRIGHT, JAMES AUSTIN

Quantitative analysis of human perception and
judgment p 261 N87-26506

WURTMAN, RICHARD J.

Use of tyrosine and other nutrients to enhance and
sustain performance p 250 N87-25711

Y**YABUSHITA, S.**

Organic model of interstellar grains
p 265 A87-43792

YANAKA, TADAO

+Gz tolerance and the physical characteristics of
JASDF fighter pilots p 248 A87-45649

YARULLIN, KH. KH.

Atropine test distinctions in individuals of different age
groups p 255 N87-25742

YOUNG, L. R.

Vestibular models for design and evaluation of flight
simulator motion p 262 A87-44711

YOUNG, VERNON R.

Influence of fasting on carbohydrate and fat metabolism
during rest and exercise in men
[AD-A180036] p 253 N87-25728

Z**ZIELINSKI, WOJCIECH S.**

Autocatalytic synthesis of a tetranucleotide analogue
p 265 A87-44120

ZINKOVSKAYA, S. A.

Dynamics of hormones, sugar and electrolytes under
hypodynamic conditions according to blood biochemical
parameters p 254 N87-25738

ZOLKINA, A. N.

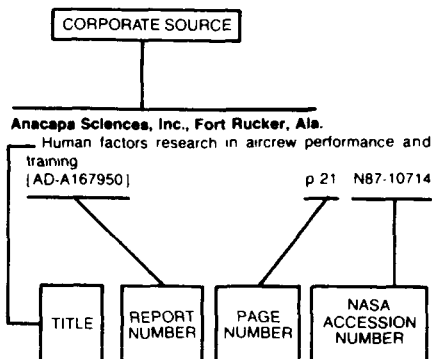
Seasonal dynamics of endocrine functions in people
residing in the north p 246 A87-43592

CORPORATE SOURCE INDEX

AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY / A Continuing Bibliography (Supplement 303)

November 1987

Typical Corporate Source Index Listing



Listings in this index are arranged alphabetically by corporate source. The title of the document is used to provide a brief description of the subject matter. The page number and the accession number are included in each entry to assist the user in locating the abstract in the abstract section. If applicable, a report number is also included as an aid in identifying the document.

A

- Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development, Neuilly-Sur-Seine (France).**
Biochemical Enhancement of Performance
[AGARD-CP-415] p 250 N87-25709
Impact of future developments in electronic technology on cockpit engineering
[AGARD-R-757] p 264 N87-25769
- Army Research Inst. of Environmental Medicine, Natick, Mass.**
Development of a paradigm to assess nutritive and biochemical substances in humans: A preliminary report on the effects of tyrosine upon altitude- and cold-induced stress responses p 250 N87-25712
Maximal aerobic capacity for repetitive lifting: Comparison with three standard exercise testing modes
[AD-A179985] p 253 N87-25725
Endocrinological responses to exercise in stressful environments
[AD-A180011] p 253 N87-25726
Intra-abdominal and intra-thoracic pressures during lifting and jumping
[AD-A180030] p 253 N87-25727
Influence of fasting on carbohydrate and fat metabolism during rest and exercise in men
[AD-A180036] p 253 N87-25728
Heat intolerance, heat exhaustion monitored: A case report
[AD-A180090] p 253 N87-25730
Mood states at 1600 and 4300 meters high terrestrial altitude
[AD-A180535] p 254 N87-25732
Mood states at 1600 and 4300 meters terrestrial altitude
[AD-A179901] p 260 N87-25757

B

- Basel Univ. (Switzerland).**
Multivariate and psycho-physiological functions of DSIP p 251 N87-25713
- Bionetics Corp., Cocoa Beach, Fla.**
Potential benefits of maximal exercise just prior to return from weightlessness p 247 A87-44092
- Booz-Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Washington, D. C.**
The impact of integrated water management on the Space Station propulsion system
[AIAA PAPER 87-1864] p 262 A87-45259
- Brandeis Univ., Waltham, Mass.**
Asymmetric otolith function and increased susceptibility to motion sickness during exposure to variations in gravito-inertial acceleration level p 249 A87-46992

C

- California Univ., Los Angeles.**
Size and metabolic properties of single muscle fibers in rat soleus after hindlimb suspension p 240 A87-46573
Size and metabolic properties of fibers in rat fast-twitch muscles after hindlimb suspension p 240 A87-46574
- Centre d'Essais en Vol, Bretigny-sur-Orge (France).**
The evaluation of vigilance in studies of aeronautic pharmacology p 251 N87-25716
The effect of acetyl-dl-leucine on the vestibulo-ocular reflex in humans p 251 N87-25717
- Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches de Medecine Aerospatiale, Paris (France).**
Introduction of a new stimulant: CRL 40476 p 251 N87-25714
- Chicago Univ., Ill.**
Periodic extinction of families and genera p 239 A87-45749
- Coast Guard, Washington, D.C.**
An evaluation of heat strain monitoring methods for workers in encapsulating, impermeable protective clothing
[AD-A180555] p 263 N87-25764
- Cologne Univ. (West Germany).**
Pharmacological approaches to performance enhancement in animals p 241 N87-25715
- Colorado Univ., Boulder.**
A method of variable spacing for controlled plant growth systems in spaceflight and terrestrial agriculture applications
[NASA-CR-177447] p 264 N87-25767
- Colorado Univ., Denver.**
Operation Everest 2: High altitude pulmonary hypertension unresponsive to oxygen
[AD-A179882] p 252 N87-25724

D

- Defence Research Information Centre, Orpington (England).**
Shift work and biological rhythms
[DRIC-T-7825] p 252 N87-25723
- Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, Brunswick (West Germany).**
Handling qualities and pilot behavior during investigations on a ground simulator with a sidestick controller
[DFVLR-MITT-86-20] p 261 N87-26503
- Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, Hamburg (West Germany).**
Temperament-Structure Scales (TSS), test manual
[DFVLR-FB-86-58] p 261 N87-26504
- Duke Univ., Durham, N. C.**
Abstracts of papers presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society of General Physiologists (40th) held in Woods Hole, Massachusetts on 4-7 September 1986
[AD-A180080] p 253 N87-25729

E

- Essex Corp., Orlando, Fla.**
The effects of asynchronous visual delays on simulator flight performance and the development of simulator sickness symptomatology
[AD-A180196] p 254 N87-25731

G

- Galveston Coll., Tex.**
Expansion of space station diagnostic capability to include serological identification of viral and bacterial infections p 243 N87-26703
- Georgia Inst. of Tech., Atlanta.**
Operator function modeling: An approach to cognitive task analysis in supervisory control systems
[NASA-CR-181180] p 261 N87-25761
Controlling flexible manipulators, an experimental investigation
[NASA-CR-180647] p 265 N87-26508

H

- Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.**
Homeostatic, entrainment and pacemaker effects of drugs that regulate the timing of sleep and wakefulness p 251 N87-25718
- Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.**
Unraveling photosystems
[DE87-009258] p 241 N87-25706
- Health Effects Research Lab., Research Triangle Park, N. C.**
Modeling ozone absorption in the lower respiratory tract
[PB87-182697] p 257 N87-26498
- Houston Univ., Tex.**
Growth of plant tissue cultures in simulated lunar soil: Implications for a lunar base Controlled Ecological Life Support System (CELSS)
[NASA-CR-181131] p 241 N87-25707
Bone density in limb-immobilized beagles: An animal model for bone loss in weightlessness p 256 N87-25900

I

- Illinois Univ., Urbana.**
A possible biochemical missing link among archaeobacteria p 238 A87-44121
- Institute of Biomedical Problems, Moscow (USSR).**
Cardiovascular results from a rhesus monkey flown aboard the Cosmos 1514 spaceflight p 238 A87-44087

J

- Jefferson County High School, Talbott, Tenn.**
Evaluation of protective garment fabrics challenged by petroleum and synfuel fluids
[DE87-005687] p 264 N87-26507
- Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.**
USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987
[JPRS-USB-87-003] p 254 N87-25734
Current problems of aviation physiology p 254 N87-25735
Problems of assessing human functional capacities and predicting health status p 254 N87-25736
Relationship between information and activation, and mental work capacity of operators p 260 N87-25737
Dynamics of hormones, sugar and electrolytes under hypodynamic conditions according to blood biochemical parameters p 254 N87-25738
Effect of weightlessness and hypokinesia on velocity, and strength properties of human muscles p 255 N87-25739

- Probability of altitude decompression disorders as a function of duration of pre-exposure to hypobaric atmosphere p 255 N87-25740
- Some individual distinctions of human adaptation to altitude p 255 N87-25741
- Atropine test distinctions in individuals of different age groups p 255 N87-25742
- Fluid and electrolyte content in pregnant rats and their offspring following flight aboard Cosmos-1514 biosatellite p 242 N87-25743
- Effect of diphosphonates on development of osteoporosis in hypokinetic rats p 242 N87-25744
- Investigation of incidence of morphological changes in rat cerebral cortex neurons under the effect of accelerated carbon ions p 242 N87-25745
- Central hemodynamics of monkeys in postoperative period as related to handling prior to surgical intervention p 242 N87-25747
- Pressure and volume pulsation with change in spare room in intracranial cavity p 255 N87-25748
- Comparative study of central hemodynamics, myocardial contractility and left ventricular wall tension in athletes and patients p 255 N87-25749
- Spectral rendition of vestibular nystagmus p 256 N87-25750
- Recovery of small amounts of water in the desert p 263 N87-25751
- Dynamics of psychological state during performance of professional work consisting of air traffic control p 260 N87-25752
- Conceptions of automation of studies of operator performance p 260 N87-25753
- Effect of adequate stimulation of vestibular analyzer on acoustic evoked potentials with average latency period p 256 N87-25754
- Evoked potentials with long latency period in man with exposure to linear accelerations p 256 N87-25755
- Human blood lactate dehydrogenase isozyme composition with single exposure to acute hypoxia, and its link to physical work capacity p 256 N87-25756

K

- Kayser Threde G.m.b.H., Munich (West Germany).**
- Development and construction of an integrated experiment system for sled experiments during the first Spacelab mission [BMFT-FB-W-86-013] p 257 N87-26500

L

- Louisville Univ., Ky.**
- Development and testing of a mouse simulated space flight model [NASA-CR-181155] p 241 N87-25708

M

- Martek Corp., Columbia, Md.**
- Algal culture studies for CELSS [NASA-CR-177448] p 265 N87-26509
- Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge.**
- Vestibular models for design and evaluation of flight simulator motion p 262 A87-44711
- Use of tyrosine and other nutrients to enhance and sustain performance p 250 N87-25711
- Massachusetts Univ., Amherst.**
- Influence of fasting on carbohydrate and fat metabolism during rest and exercise in men [AD-A180036] p 253 N87-25728
- Materials Research Labs., Ascot Vale (Australia).**
- The effect of instantaneous field of view on search rate for single targets over a wide field [AD-A180199] p 260 N87-25758
- Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm G.m.b.H., Ottobrunn (West Germany).**
- Fire safety requirements for cabin equipment components [MBB-UT-020/86] p 264 N87-25768

N

- National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council, Washington, D. C.**
- Airliner cabin environment: Air quality and safety [PB87-164422] p 263 N87-25762
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C.**
- Aerospace medicine and biology: A continuing bibliography with indexes (supplement 300) [NASA-SP-7011(300)] p 254 N87-25733

- National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.**
- Theoretical constraints on oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations in the Precambrian atmosphere p 265 A87-43394
- Cardiovascular results from a rhesus monkey flown aboard the Cosmos 1514 spaceflight p 238 A87-44087
- Workshop on Workload and Training, and Examination of their Interactions: Executive summary [NASA-TM-89459] p 260 N87-25760
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration. John F. Kennedy Space Center, Cocoa Beach, Fla.**
- Potential benefits of maximal exercise just prior to return from weightlessness p 247 A87-44092
- Multi-adjustable headband [NASA-CASE-KSC-11322-1] p 263 N87-25765
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex.**
- Results of the life sciences DSOs conducted aboard the space shuttle 1981-1986 [NASA-TM-58280] p 243 N87-26496
- Naval Aerospace Medical Inst., Pensacola, Fla.**
- Triazolam - performance side effects: Vestibular, musculoskeletal, and complex performance tests [AD-A180934] p 257 N87-26502
- Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, Calif.**
- Sedating and nonsedating sleeping aids in air operation p 252 N87-25720

O

- Oak Ridge National Lab., Tenn.**
- Evaluation of protective garment fabrics challenged by petroleum and synfuel fluids [DE87-005687] p 264 N87-26507

P

- Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park.**
- Evaluation of protective garment fabrics challenged by petroleum and synfuel fluids [DE87-005687] p 264 N87-26507
- Training for long duration space missions p 261 N87-26701

R

- RCA Government Services, Washington, D.C.**
- USSR Space Life Sciences Digest, issue 12 [NASA-CR-3922(14)] p 242 N87-26494
- Regensburg Univ. (West Germany).**
- A possible biochemical missing link among archaeobacteria p 238 A87-44121
- Research Inst. of National Defence, Umea (Sweden).**
- Survival of microorganisms in the aerosol phase: A literature review [FOA-A-40053-4.4] p 242 N87-26495
- Royal Air Force Inst. of Aviation Medicine, Farnborough (England).**
- Enhancement of performance: Operational considerations p 250 N87-25710

S

- School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.**
- FB-111A aircrew use of temazepam during surge operations p 252 N87-25721
- Secretariat General de la Defense Nationale, Paris (France).**
- Side effects of hypnotic benzodiazepines on the vigilance and efficiency of personnel after awakening p 252 N87-25719
- Service de Sante pour l'Armee de l'Air, Paris (France).**
- Phobic manifestations among experienced pilots p 252 N87-25722
- Stanford Univ., Calif.**
- Design, development and evaluation of Stanford/Ames Extra-Vehicular Activity (EVA) prehensors [NASA-CR-181116] p 263 N87-25763
- Systems Control Technology, Inc., Arlington, Va.**
- Aeronautical decision making for helicopter pilots [AD-A180325] p 260 N87-25759

T

- Technische Hogeschool, Eindhoven (Netherlands).**
- Research on models for the transient system of the visual system [ETN-87-90134] p 257 N87-26501

- Tennessee Univ., Knoxville.**
- Evaluation of protective garment fabrics challenged by petroleum and synfuel fluids [DE87-005687] p 264 N87-26507
- Texas A&M Univ., College Station.**
- General purpose algorithms for characterization of slow and fast phase nystagmus p 256 N87-25891
- Texas Technological Univ., Lubbock.**
- Development of a simple procedure for predicting the effects of heat on underground miners [PB87-164455] p 257 N87-26499
- Texas Univ., Austin.**
- Evaluation of an automated karyotyping system for chromosome aberration analysis p 242 N87-25896
- Determinants of individual and group performance [NASA-CR-181178] p 261 N87-26505
- Quantitative analysis of human perception and judgment p 261 N87-26506
- Tufts Univ., Boston, Mass.**
- Influence of fasting on carbohydrate and fat metabolism during rest and exercise in men [AD-A180036] p 253 N87-25728
- Tuskegee Inst., Ala.**
- Morphometrics of cellular damage in mice testis receiving X-ray and high-energy particle irradiation [NASA-CR-180994] p 241 N87-25705

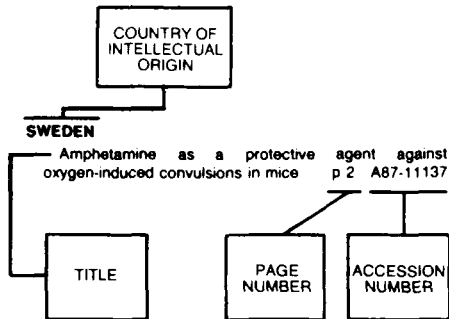
U

- Umpqua Research Co., Myrtle Creek, Ore.**
- Pre- and posttreatment techniques for spacecraft water recovery [NASA-CR-171987] p 264 N87-25766
- University of Southeastern Louisiana, Hammond.**
- Genetic toxicity studies of organic chemicals found as contaminants in spacecraft cabin atmospheres p 264 N87-25897

W

- Wake Forest Univ., Winston-Salem, N.C.**
- Introduction to dynamic effects and intercomparison in the MR (Magnetic Resonance) imaging process: Four short reports on MRI dynamical and intercomparative phenomena [PB87-175865] p 256 N87-26497
- Wisconsin Univ., Milwaukee.**
- Effect of STS space suit on astronaut dominant upper limb EVA work performance p 265 N87-26702

Typical Foreign Technology Index Listing



Listings in this index are arranged alphabetically by country of intellectual origin. The title of the document is used to provide a brief description of the subject matter. The page number and the accession number are included in each entry to assist the user in locating the citation in the abstract section.

A

ARGENTINA
Intraventricular conduction disturbances in flying personnel - Development and prognosis of bifascicular blocks p 249 A87-46995

AUSTRALIA
Entrainment of respiratory frequency to exercise rhythm during hypoxia p 237 A87-43295
Endogenous opioids are not involved in the pathology induced by hyperbaric oxygen treatment p 238 A87-44089
The effect of instantaneous field of view on search rate for single targets over a wide field [AD-A180199] p 260 N87-25758

C

CANADA
The threshold for hypoxia effects on perceptual-motor performance p 246 A87-43775

F

FRANCE
Effects of constant magnetic fields on the B-cells and insulin target cells in the rat p 238 A87-44088
Biochemical Enhancement of Performance [AGARD-CP-415] p 250 N87-25709
Introduction of a new stimulant: CRL 40476 p 251 N87-25714
The evaluation of vigilance in studies of aeronautic pharmacology p 251 N87-25716
The effect of acetyl-dl-leucine on the vestibulo-ocular reflex in humans p 251 N87-25717
Side effects of hypnotic benzodiazepines on the vigilance and efficiency of personnel after awakening p 252 N87-25719

Phobic manifestations among experienced pilots p 252 N87-25722
Impact of future developments in electronic technology on cockpit engineering [AGARD-R-757] p 264 N87-25769

G

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
The human centrifuge of the Flugmedizinisches Institut der Luftwaffe p 248 A87-44227
Pharmacological approaches to performance enhancement in animals p 241 N87-25715
Shift work and biological rhythms [DRIC-T-7825] p 252 N87-25723
Fire safety requirements for cabin equipment components [MBB-UT-020/86] p 264 N87-25768
Development and construction of an integrated experiment system for sled experiments during the first Spacelab mission [BMFT-FB-W-86-013] p 257 N87-26500
Handling qualities and pilot behavior during investigations on a ground simulator with a sidestick controller [DFVLR-MITT-86-20] p 261 N87-26503
Temperament-Structure Scales (TSS), test manual [DFVLR-FB-86-58] p 261 N87-26504
GERMANY, PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
The study of crew workloads in the cockpit p 262 A87-44240

I

ISRAEL
Spondylolithesis in pilots - A follow-up study p 247 A87-44096
The predictive value of the body mass index for systolic blood pressure 12-15 years later in young air force personnel p 250 A87-46997

J

JAPAN
An analysis of the flying training deficiency (FTD) elimination of the JASDF undergraduate pilot training p 257 A87-43219
An experimental study on the effects of unilateral acoustic stimulus on the feeling of inclination p 243 A87-43220
A statistical analysis of blood pressure changes during the period of 23 years on JASDF pilots p 244 A87-43221
Electro-physiological measurement system for T2/CCV flight test p 244 A87-43222
Consumption of platelets in decompression sickness of rabbits p 237 A87-43296
Organic model of interstellar grains p 265 A87-43792
Saliva cortisol - A good indicator for acceleration stress p 247 A87-44093
Skin potential reflex corresponding to transient motion discomfort p 247 A87-44094
A fast atom bombardment study on the interaction of anticodon nucleotides and their cognate amino acid p 239 A87-44803
+Gz tolerance and the physical characteristics of JASDF fighter pilots p 248 A87-45649
Experimental study of the whole-body response in a vibrational environment. I - Effect of whole-body vibration on the respiratory airflow, respiratory rate and heart rate in dogs p 239 A87-45650

N

NETHERLANDS
Research on models for the transient system of the visual system [ETN-87-90134] p 257 N87-26501

S

SWEDEN
Survival of microorganisms in the aerosol phase: A literature review [FOA-A-40053-4.4] p 242 N87-26495
SWITZERLAND
Multivariate and psycho-physiological functions of DSP p 251 N87-25713

U

U.S.S.R.
The effect of the heliogeophysical factors on the human organism p 243 A87-42901
Water-salt homeostasis and space flight p 243 A87-42902
The dynamics of physiological indices during minute-interval time judgments p 258 A87-43581
The circadian rhythm of the bioelectric activity indices in brain p 244 A87-43582
Increasing the functional reserves of the human organism by means of respiratory training using an accessory dead space p 244 A87-43583
The effect of body position on hemodynamics changes caused by emotional stress p 244 A87-43584
Characteristics of cardiac rhythm regulation during the development of ergothermia p 244 A87-43585
Analysis of the relationship between pulse-wave propagation velocity and arterial pressure changes in humans subjected to functional loads p 245 A87-43586
The immunogenic system of humans during adaptation to high-altitude hypoxia p 245 A87-43587
Dynamics of neutrophil phagocytosis and the composition of white blood cells in metal workers caused by shift work p 245 A87-43588
The effect of moderate altitude-hypoxia on the functional status and the work capacity of humans as a function of the ambient temperature p 245 A87-43589
Changes in liver functions during the adaptation of humans to conditions in the north p 245 A87-43590
Endocrine-humoral aspects of sport physiology p 245 A87-43591
Seasonal dynamics of endocrine functions in people residing in the north p 246 A87-43592
The period of the infradian intensity biorhythms of the physiological processes in the human organism p 246 A87-43594
The characteristics of cyanide-sensitive and cyanide-resistant respiration in the brain in the presence of myocardial necrosis and the role of emotional stress in their origin p 237 A87-43595
The state of the kallikrein-kinine system and the antiproteinase activity in rat blood under the effect of a weak low-frequency magnetic field p 238 A87-43596
Investigation of the functional and morphological characteristics of the photosynthetic apparatus in pea sprouts cultivated for 42 days aboard the Salyut-7 station p 238 A87-43681
The effect of acceleration overload during piloting highly-maneuverable aircraft (Literature review) p 246 A87-43684
The correlation of annual biorhythms in the leukocyte numbers in the peripheral blood of healthy humans with heliogeophysical rhythms. I p 246 A87-43685
Linear discriminant analysis in a system of occupational psychophysiological selection and classification of operators p 258 A87-43686
The relationship between cellular reactions in the blood of flight personnel and some functional states of the organism p 246 A87-43687
Poly/(dG-dT).(dC-dA)/, poly/(dG-dA).(dC-dT)/, poly/(dG).(dC)/ and poly/(dA).(dT)/ sequences in the genomes of archaeobacteria p 239 A87-44298
Variation of muscle efficiency and regulation of heat production in an organism p 239 A87-44320
The effect of some monoamine oxidase inhibitors on the wakefulness-sleep cycle in cats p 239 A87-44321

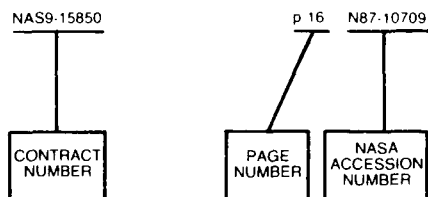
- Diurnal neurophysiological characteristics of the wakefulness-sleep cycle in white rats p 239 A87-44322
- The effects of inhibition and stimulation of adrenoreceptors on the cardiac pump function in animals adapted and unadapted to physical exercise p 239 A87-44323
- Structural conformity between a codon and the coded amino acid p 266 A87-46074
- Neurophysiological analysis of hypothalamic mechanisms for the regulation of primary sleep and hypobiosis p 240 A87-46075
- The theoretical aspects of brain ontogenesis p 240 A87-46081
- Modules as the functional units of the visual cortex and their role in visual perception p 240 A87-46082
- The means of perception of the biological space (internal environment) and time p 240 A87-46083
- The role of peripheral and deep-laying cold receptors of the body surface in thermoregulatory responses p 240 A87-46084
- USSR report: Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine, Volume 21, No. 1, January - February 1987 [JPRS-USB-87-003] p 254 N87-25734
- Current problems of aviation physiology p 254 N87-25735
- Problems of assessing human functional capacities and predicting health status p 254 N87-25736
- Relationship between information and activation, and mental work capacity of operators p 260 N87-25737
- Dynamics of hormones, sugar and electrolytes under hypodynamic conditions according to blood biochemical parameters p 254 N87-25738
- Effect of weightlessness and hypokinesia on velocity and strength properties of human muscles p 255 N87-25739
- Probability of altitude decompression disorders as a function of duration of pre-exposure to hypobaric atmosphere p 255 N87-25740
- Some individual distinctions of human adaptation to altitude p 255 N87-25741
- Atropine test distinctions in individuals of different age groups p 255 N87-25742
- Fluid and electrolyte content in pregnant rats and their offspring following flight aboard Cosmos-1514 biosatellite p 242 N87-25743
- Effect of diphosphonates on development of osteoporosis in hypokinetic rats p 242 N87-25744
- Investigation of incidence of morphological changes in rat cerebral cortex neurons under the effect of accelerated carbon ions p 242 N87-25745
- Central hemodynamics of monkeys in postoperative period as related to handling prior to surgical intervention p 242 N87-25747
- Pressure and volume pulsation with change in spare room in intracranial cavity p 255 N87-25748
- Comparative study of central hemodynamics, myocardial contractility and left ventricular wall tension in athletes and patients p 255 N87-25749
- Spectral rendition of vestibular nystagmus p 256 N87-25750
- Recovery of small amounts of water in the desert p 263 N87-25751
- Dynamics of psychological state during performance of professional work consisting of air traffic control p 260 N87-25752
- Conceptions of automation of studies of operator performance p 260 N87-25753
- Effect of adequate stimulation of vestibular analyzer on acoustic evoked potentials with average latency period p 256 N87-25754
- Evoked potentials with long latency period in man with exposure to linear accelerations p 256 N87-25755
- Human blood lactate dehydrogenase isozyme composition with single exposure to acute hypoxia, and its link to physical work capacity p 256 N87-25756
- UNITED KINGDOM**
- Advances in flight simulation - visual and motion systems; Proceedings of the International Conference, London, England, Apr. 29-May 1, 1986 p 258 A87-44708
- Future applications of low cost visual simulation for basic pilot training p 258 A87-44710
- Visual cueing requirements in flight simulation p 258 A87-44716
- Optical flow - The key to integration of visual and vestibular motion cueing p 259 A87-44719
- A survey of simulation sickness amongst Royal Air Force pilots - Report on interim results p 248 A87-44721
- Considerations for FLIR simulation in pilot training p 259 A87-44724
- A review and investigation of aiming and tracking performance with head-mounted sights p 262 A87-44758
- ATC simulation assures training flexibility p 259 A87-46440
- Enhancement of performance: Operational considerations p 250 N87-25710

CONTRACT NUMBER INDEX

AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY / A Continuing Bibliography (Supplement 303)

November 1987

Typical Contract Number Index Listing



Listings in this index are arranged alpha-numerically by contract number. Under each contract number, the accession numbers denoting documents that have been produced as a result of research done under that contract are arranged in ascending order with the AIAA accession numbers appearing first. The accession number denotes the number by which the citation is identified in the abstract section. Preceding the accession number is the page number on which the citation may be found.

AF-AFOSR-81-0078	p 259	A87-44718
DAMD17-85-C-5206	p 249	A87-46994
	p 252	N87-25724
DE-AC02-82ER-12085	p 241	N87-25706
DE-AC05-84OR-21400	p 264	N87-26507
DNHW-HQ-84/85-059050	p 246	A87-43775
DTFA01-80-C-10080	p 260	N87-25759
DTFA01-85-C-00013	p 263	N87-25762
F04701-85-C-0086	p 261	A87-43123
F33615-83-K-0038	p 259	A87-44718
MOD-ERI/9/4/2040/0363	p 262	A87-44758
NAG1-623	p 265	N87-26508
NAG2-12	p 262	A87-44711
NAG2-137	p 261	N87-26505
NAG2-37	p 239	A87-45749
NAG2-413	p 261	N87-25761
NAG2-82	p 239	A87-45749
NAG9-214	p 241	N87-25707
NASW-3676	p 242	N87-26494
NAS2-12115	p 265	N87-26509
NAS8-36526	p 262	A87-45259
NAS9-15147	p 249	A87-46992
NAS9-17073	p 264	N87-25766
NCA2-IR-390-502	p 240	A87-46573
	p 240	A87-46574
NCC2-12	p 241	N87-25705
NCC2-210	p 264	N87-25767
NCC2-213	p 241	N87-25708
NCC2-295	p 263	N87-25763
NIH-HL-19737-11	p 237	A87-43298
NIH-5-T-32-HL-07027	p 237	A87-43298
N00014-85-K-0556	p 263	A87-47000
N0014-85-K-0566	p 247	A87-44098
N61339-85-D-0026	p 254	N87-25731
PHS-NIOSH-210-81-6104	p 257	N87-26499
199-61-12	p 264	N87-25767
199-99-00-00-72	p 243	N87-26496
505-67-51	p 260	N87-25760

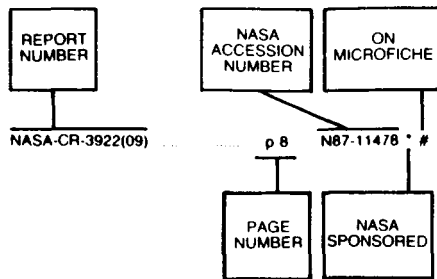
CONTRACT

REPORT NUMBER INDEX

AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY / A Continuing Bibliography (Supplement 303)

November 1987

Typical Report Number Index Listing



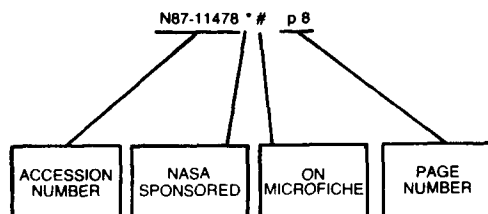
Listings in this index are arranged alphabetically by report number. The page number indicates the page on which the citation is located. The accession number denotes the number by which the citation is identified. An asterisk (*) indicates that the item is a NASA report. A pound sign (#) indicates that the item is available on microfiche.

FOA-A-40053-4.4	p 242	N87-26495	#
ISBN-0-309-03690-9	p 263	N87-25762	#
ISBN-92-835-0414-3	p 250	N87-25709	#
ISBN-92-835-1551-X	p 264	N87-25769	#
ISSN-0170-1339	p 257	N87-26500	#
ISSN-0171-1342	p 261	N87-26504	#
ISSN-0176-7739	p 261	N87-26503	#
ISSN-0281-0220	p 242	N87-26495	#
JPRS-USB-87-003	p 254	N87-25734	#
MBB-UT-020/86	p 264	N87-25768	#
MRL-R-1032	p 260	N87-25758	#
NAMRL-1327	p 257	N87-26502	#
NAS 1.15:58280	p 243	N87-26496	* #
NAS 1.15:89459	p 260	N87-25760	* #
NAS 1.21:7011(300)	p 254	N87-25733	*
NAS 1.26:171987	p 264	N87-25766	* #
NAS 1.26:177447	p 264	N87-25767	* #
NAS 1.26:177448	p 265	N87-26509	* #
NAS 1.26:180647	p 265	N87-26508	* #
NAS 1.26:180994	p 241	N87-25705	* #
NAS 1.26:181116	p 263	N87-25763	* #
NAS 1.26:181131	p 241	N87-25707	* #
NAS 1.26:181155	p 241	N87-25708	* #
NAS 1.26:181178	p 261	N87-26505	* #
NAS 1.26:181180	p 261	N87-25761	* #
NAS 1.26:3922(14)	p 242	N87-26494	* #
NASA-CASE-KSC-11322-1	p 263	N87-25765	* #
NASA-CR-171987	p 264	N87-25766	* #
NASA-CR-177447	p 264	N87-25767	* #
NASA-CR-177448	p 265	N87-26509	* #
NASA-CR-180647	p 265	N87-26508	* #
NASA-CR-180994	p 241	N87-25705	* #
NASA-CR-181116	p 263	N87-25763	* #
NASA-CR-181131	p 241	N87-25707	* #
NASA-CR-181155	p 241	N87-25708	* #
NASA-CR-181178	p 261	N87-26505	* #
NASA-CR-181180	p 261	N87-25761	* #
NASA-CR-3922(14)	p 242	N87-26494	* #
NASA-SP-7011(300)	p 254	N87-25733	*
NASA-TM-58280	p 243	N87-26496	* #
NASA-TM-89459	p 260	N87-25760	* #
NAVTRASYSCEN-86-D-0026-1	p 254	N87-25731	#
PB87-164422	p 263	N87-25762	#
PB87-164455	p 257	N87-26499	#
PB87-175865	p 256	N87-26497	#
PB87-182697	p 257	N87-26498	#
S-561	p 243	N87-26496	* #
URC-70320	p 264	N87-25766	* #
US-PATENT-APPL-SN-894541	p 263	N87-25765	* #
USARIEM-M-14-87	p 254	N87-25732	#
USCG-D-12-87	p 263	N87-25764	#
A-87212	p 260	N87-25760	* #
AD-A179882	p 252	N87-25724	#
AD-A179901	p 260	N87-25757	#
AD-A179985	p 253	N87-25725	#
AD-A180011	p 253	N87-25726	#
AD-A180030	p 253	N87-25727	#
AD-A180036	p 253	N87-25728	#
AD-A180080	p 253	N87-25729	#
AD-A180090	p 253	N87-25730	#
AD-A180196	p 254	N87-25731	#
AD-A180199	p 260	N87-25758	#
AD-A180325	p 260	N87-25759	#
AD-A180535	p 254	N87-25732	#
AD-A180555	p 263	N87-25764	#
AD-A180934	p 257	N87-26502	#
AGARD-CP-415	p 250	N87-25709	#
AGARD-R-757	p 264	N87-25769	#
AIAA PAPER 87-1624	p 261	A87-43123	#
AIAA PAPER 87-1864	p 262	A87-45259	* #
BGSM/RAD/NMR-860816	p 256	N87-26497	#
BMFT-FB-W-86-013	p 257	N87-26500	#
BR101102	p 252	N87-25723	#
CONF-870135-2	p 264	N87-26507	#
DE87-005687	p 264	N87-26507	#
DE87-009258	p 241	N87-25706	#
DFVLR-FB-86-58	p 261	N87-26504	#
DFVLR-MITT-86-20	p 261	N87-26503	#
DOE/ER-12085/T1	p 241	N87-25706	#
DOT/FAA/PM-86/45	p 260	N87-25759	#
DRIC-T-7825	p 252	N87-25723	#
EPA-600/D-87-129	p 257	N87-26498	#
ETN-87-90134	p 257	N87-26501	#
ETN-87-99680	p 261	N87-26503	#
ETN-87-99769	p 242	N87-26495	#
ETN-87-99827	p 252	N87-25723	#
ETN-87-99898	p 261	N87-26504	#
ETN-87-99904	p 257	N87-26500	#
ETN-87-99961	p 264	N87-25768	#

REPORT

ACCESSION NUMBER INDEX

Typical Accession Number Index Listing



Listings in this index are arranged alpha-numerically by accession number. The page number listed to the right indicates the page on which the citation is located. An asterisk (*) indicates that the item is a NASA report. A pound sign (#) indicates that the item is available on microfiche.

A87-42901	p 243	A87-44321	p 239
A87-42902	p 243	A87-44322	p 239
A87-43123	# p 261	A87-44323	p 239
A87-43219	# p 257	A87-44708	p 258
A87-43220	# p 243	A87-44709	p 258
A87-43221	# p 244	A87-44710	p 258
A87-43222	# p 244	A87-44711	* p 262
A87-43295	p 237	A87-44716	p 258
A87-43296	p 237	A87-44718	p 259
A87-43297	p 237	A87-44719	p 259
A87-43298	p 237	A87-44721	p 248
A87-43394	* p 265	A87-44722	p 248
A87-43581	p 258	A87-44723	p 259
A87-43582	p 244	A87-44724	p 259
A87-43583	p 244	A87-44728	p 259
A87-43584	p 244	A87-44758	p 262
A87-43585	p 244	A87-44803	p 239
A87-43586	p 245	A87-45259	* # p 262
A87-43587	p 245	A87-45649	# p 248
A87-43588	p 245	A87-45650	# p 239
A87-43589	p 245	A87-45749	* p 239
A87-43590	p 245	A87-46074	p 266
A87-43591	p 245	A87-46075	p 240
A87-43592	p 246	A87-46081	p 240
A87-43594	p 246	A87-46082	p 240
A87-43595	p 237	A87-46083	p 240
A87-43596	p 238	A87-46084	p 240
A87-43681	p 238	A87-46439	p 259
A87-43684	p 246	A87-46440	p 259
A87-43685	p 246	A87-46571	p 248
A87-43686	p 258	A87-46572	p 248
A87-43687	p 246	A87-46573	* p 240
A87-43773	p 262	A87-46574	* p 240
A87-43774	p 258	A87-46704	# p 262
A87-43775	p 246	A87-46990	p 249
A87-43792	p 265	A87-46991	p 249
A87-44087	* p 238	A87-46992	* p 249
A87-44088	p 238	A87-46993	p 249
A87-44089	p 238	A87-46994	p 249
A87-44090	p 246	A87-46995	p 249
A87-44091	p 238	A87-46996	p 249
A87-44092	* p 247	A87-46997	p 250
A87-44093	p 247	A87-46998	p 263
A87-44094	p 247	A87-46999	p 250
A87-44095	p 247	A87-47000	p 263
A87-44096	p 247		
A87-44097	p 247	N87-25705	* # p 241
A87-44098	p 247	N87-25706	# p 241
A87-44119	p 238	N87-25707	* # p 241
A87-44120	p 265	N87-25708	* # p 241
A87-44121	p 238	N87-25709	# p 250
A87-44227	# p 248	N87-25710	# p 250
A87-44240	p 262	N87-25711	# p 250
A87-44298	p 239	N87-25712	# p 250
A87-44320	p 239	N87-25713	# p 251

N87-25714	#	p 251
N87-25715	#	p 241
N87-25716	#	p 251
N87-25717	#	p 251
N87-25718	#	p 251
N87-25719	#	p 252
N87-25720	#	p 252
N87-25721	#	p 252
N87-25722	#	p 252
N87-25723	#	p 252
N87-25724	#	p 252
N87-25725	#	p 253
N87-25726	#	p 253
N87-25727	#	p 253
N87-25728	#	p 253
N87-25729	#	p 253
N87-25730	#	p 253
N87-25731	#	p 254
N87-25732	#	p 254
N87-25733	*	p 254
N87-25734	#	p 254
N87-25735	#	p 254
N87-25736	#	p 254
N87-25737	#	p 260
N87-25738	#	p 254
N87-25739	#	p 255
N87-25740	#	p 255
N87-25741	#	p 255
N87-25742	#	p 255
N87-25743	#	p 242
N87-25744	#	p 242
N87-25745	#	p 242
N87-25747	#	p 242
N87-25748	#	p 255
N87-25749	#	p 255
N87-25750	#	p 256
N87-25751	#	p 263
N87-25752	#	p 260
N87-25753	#	p 260
N87-25754	#	p 256
N87-25755	#	p 256
N87-25756	#	p 256
N87-25757	#	p 260
N87-25758	#	p 260
N87-25759	#	p 260
N87-25760	#	p 260
N87-25761	#	p 261
N87-25762	#	p 263
N87-25763	#	p 263
N87-25764	#	p 263
N87-25765	#	p 263
N87-25766	#	p 264
N87-25767	#	p 264
N87-25768	#	p 264
N87-25769	#	p 264
N87-25891	#	p 256
N87-25896	#	p 242
N87-25897	#	p 264
N87-25900	#	p 256
N87-26494	#	p 242
N87-26495	#	p 242
N87-26496	#	p 243
N87-26497	#	p 256
N87-26498	#	p 257
N87-26499	#	p 257
N87-26500	#	p 257
N87-26501	#	p 257
N87-26502	#	p 257
N87-26503	#	p 261
N87-26504	#	p 261
N87-26505	#	p 261
N87-26506	#	p 261
N87-26507	#	p 264
N87-26508	#	p 265
N87-26509	#	p 265
N87-26701	#	p 261
N87-26702	#	p 265
N87-26703	#	p 243

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